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HOTELS ATTEST NATION'S GAINS UNDER DRY LAW

Elimination of Bars Led to Improved Services Along Other Lines

IMMENSE HOSTELRIES ENJOYING PROSPERITY

Part of Patronage Credited to Public's Increased Savings Under Prohibition Era

To clarify one of the paramount issues of the presidential campaign, *THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR* offers a series of 18 articles, showing the fallacy of some criticisms of prohibition, presenting some of its latest moral, social and economic aspects, recording instances of its proven worth, and giving reasons why it should be strengthened rather than modified.

With prohibition has come an era of expansion in the hotel business which has placed it ninth among the great industries in the United States. How much of this unprecedented growth is directly due to prohibition is discussed by three hotel men in this, the twelfth, article of the series.

"After the Eighteenth Amendment was passed," said William W. Davis, formerly president of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada, and manager of the Riverbank Court Hotel, Cambridge, Mass., "a wave of depression and gloom swept over the large majority of hotel proprietors, and they predicted that the loss of the profits gained by the sale of liquor by hotels would cause the failure of thousands of legitimate hotels and the changing of hotel structures into business buildings.

"But as time passed it was found that because of the prevailing increase of money in circulation and in the readiness of the traveling public to pay higher prices for rooms together with the adjustment of methods of conducting dining rooms, the loss of profit from the sale of liquor was thus being gradually replaced.

Industry Wins Respect

"The closing of bars in hotels is now acknowledged by most hotel men to have been so satisfactory that those who might advocate their return would be found in a very small minority. It is well known among them that the operation of the bar and the sale of liquor was not only a great source of anxiety, but was that part of the hotel of which not many were proud to be called the operator. The abolition of the bar, and the cessation of the sale of liquor in hotels, has resulted in an increasing respect by the public for the business of hotel keeping.

"Hotel men before prohibition resented being classed with saloon keepers, but this is what those who maintained bars and gold liquor might reasonably have been called. Today with a hotel course at Cornell University, partly maintained and financed by contributions from hotel associations and individual hotel men, the morale of the business of hotel keeping has been so raised that graduates from the hotel course receive a college degree.

"Can any right-minded man think that such a tribute to the hotel (Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Billboards Viewed as Bar to Tourists

State Must Choose Which It Wishes to Keep, Convention of Club Women Is Told

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WISCONSIN RAPIDS, Wis.—Wisconsin must abolish the billboards which are marring the natural beauty along its highways or tourists of the Nation no longer will be attracted to the State each summer as they have been for many years in the past, delegates attending the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs' annual convention here were told by Mrs. Arthur C. Neville, chairman of the federation's outdoor art and billboard restriction committee.

"The people of Wisconsin must make a choice—and at once," said Mrs. Neville. "Either they must abolish the unsightly billboards which now threaten in increasing numbers to mar the beauty of the scenic drives throughout the State, or they must give up the tourist patronage which they have been courting.

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Course in "Mopology" Proposed for College

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS Cincinnati

A COURSE in "mopology" will be offered at the university of Cincinnati if the recommendations of Dr. Harry S. Ganders, professor of education, are followed. He proposes a training class for school janitors and engineers which, if begun, would be the first in this section of the country.

Dr. Ganders maintains that no one except the principal has more influence over the conditions under which school children work than the janitor, which he gives as a reason for the desirability of establishing such a training course.

GERMANY ABLE TO PAY DEBTS, SAYS M. SEYDOUX

French Diplomatic Authority Attempts to Refute Reparations Plea

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—No country, with the exception of France, has recovered itself as quickly as Germany after the cessation of the war. So declares Jacques Seydoux, former chief of the Quai d'Orsay and diplomatic authority, in endeavoring to refute the new suggestion that Germany is unable to pay its reparations. He says that "no country possesses qualities more suitable to the phase of civilization that we traverse. If Germany perseveres in a pacific, constructive policy it will enter on a period of wealth and economic power.

"With the prospect of an early conclusion of the commission to revise the Dawes plan, this subject of Germany's economic and financial situation receives much attention. It is not believed that the problem of transferring German payments abroad is now acute. It was difficult to transfer when currency depreciated and a transfer clause was put into the Dawes plan to prevent fluctuations.

"But with stabilization the exchange of the mark against other moneys is a simple matter. This argument, however, would seem not merely to destroy the necessity of maintaining the transfer clause but with a return to normal conditions, render foreign control of German finances unnecessary.

M. Seydoux further affirms that when the United States ceases to lend money to Germany that country will still be able to pay reparations, not with imported capital but with the riches which are accumulating as German prosperity increases. American loans have permitted the development of German industries.

German exportations have nearly doubled in five years. They comprise 90 per cent of the finished products, textiles, locomotives, dyestuffs, chemicals and electrical products. The importations have been largely composed of raw materials and half-worked goods. Savings banks show deposits of 6,000,000,000 gold marks, more than double the amount in 1926. Controlled revenues, which guarantee a portion of the reparations annuity, have also doubled since the first year.

Further evidence is brought forward to show that Germany is rapidly rationalizing of German industry. For example, Germany has half the total azotes of the world. The construction of railroad material since the war surpasses the whole rolling stock possessed by France. The German merchant fleet is entirely new. German aerial navigation is more complete than it is elsewhere.

These and other facts are used to refute the plea of poverty.

Lady Astor Begs Women Voters to Be Guardians of World Peace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—On the eve of her return to England, Viscountess Astor, Virginia-born member of the British Parliament, has broken her silence on American issues long enough to beg American women voters to support the Kellogg Peace Pact and not to use their hard-won suffrage just to promote "prosperity."

Lady Astor spoke from New York over a 22-station hook-up on the regular program of the National League of Women Voters.

"I am not discouraged, not even when I hear people say that women have had the vote for 10 years and the world hasn't changed much," she said. "Well, worlds do not generally change much in 10 years, but our world has changed enormously. The great nations have signed a pact to go to law instead of war. Isn't that a change?"

Urging women to support the pact and to see that it is ratified by the United States Senate this winter, Lady Astor continued: "I don't believe that the world would be either more peaceful or safer if Great Britain and the United States scrapped their armies and navies now, but I don't believe it would be either safer or more peaceful if these two countries were allowed to begin naval competition.

GREEK CHAMBER BACKS PREMIER IN NEW POLICY

Venizelos's Declarations Call Forth Enthusiastic Cheering From Deputies

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The ministerial declarations which Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier, made before the Chamber in giving an account of what the Government in its short existence had achieved, and will achieve called forth enthusiastic cheering, and all party leaders, including the Opposition, are manifesting satisfaction at the promised assistance.

With marked sincerity and clearness Mr. Venizelos gave the broad lines of his program, stressing the importance of the pact signed with Italy, and the protocol with Serbia. He made a tribute to the former government which, by preliminary negotiations, had facilitated his task. He said he was grateful to Benito Mussolini for his amicable disposition toward Greece which he showed by accepting the proposal that all differences be solved through the procedure of conciliation or, in case of failure, through arbitration.

Mr. Venizelos expressed the hope that within the coming weeks all questions with Serbia would find a definite settlement by the signing of a pact with broad terms. This success he attributed to the functioning of the Greek free zone at Saloniki, which efficiently serves Serbian commerce, making the existence of a Serbian zone almost unnecessary.

Greece is desirous of strengthening her friendship ties with Turkey, Bulgaria and Albania, because, declared Mr. Venizelos, it is through peace "we shall be able to reduce our military expenses and have much more to devote toward the restoration of our economic position, so badly disorganized in consequence of past wars. But we have proof before us that we have a bright future before us. The crystallization of our political life, thanks to the recent elections, the budget's equilibrium, and the drachma's stabilization are things indicating that our economic crisis is approaching its brilliant future. The most happy index to the economic future we find in the refugees who, from adopting a passive attitude, have passed to an active one."

In concluding, he said that Greece envisaged her future with full confidence. "I give the Greek people the solemn assurance," he added, "that the Government will do all possible to save the country from its difficulties, and I personally give assurance that no other motive has inspired my political action."

FELLOWSHIP DINNERS LINK Y.W.C.A. BRANCHES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Hawaiian business girls sent their "Aloha" and Mexican girls wired a salute and wishes of joy to Chicago business girls at the second annual nation-wide "fellowship dinner" of the Y. W. C. A., held simultaneously in cities all over the United States. "Reach out," the slogan for the gathering, was chosen to keep before the young women their ideal of broadening their horizons to include the whole world.

The Chicago dinner, attended by about 250 girls and women, served also to establish contacts among business clubs of the city. At the tables factory girls and women bank executives sat together, joining in the common cause of promoting a feeling of solidarity among business women of this and other nations. The Chicago Y. W. C. A. group exchanged greetings for the dinner with girls in many other American cities.

ADMIRAL GRAYSON RETIRES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Application for retirement made by Rear Admiral Cary Grayson, formerly personal physician to President Wilson, has been approved by President Coolidge. Admiral Grayson has been elected president of the Gorgas Memorial Institute, and shortly will assume his new duties in Washington.

The Boeing factory has filled several large contracts for the Navy Department and specializes in trimotor transport planes. Operating through one subsidiary, the Pacific Air Transport, Boeing interests handle the air mail route between Seattle and Los Angeles, and, through another subsidiary, the airmail and passenger routes between Chicago and San Francisco.

lotion since women have voted and added: "Doesn't everyone who realizes anything about politics know that politicians in democratic countries are beginning to have to deal with a new kind of voter—a voter they are not very certain about, one that they cannot exactly count upon, not a machine-made voter but one who, if she's worth her salt, won't be made by the machine of any party, but will remake the machines of all parties to work quite differently than they have ever done before?"

"And I will tell you why. We women have no political past. We are not tied down to creeds and doctrines.

"Before the war men only had votes, and politicians naturally had to think of what the men wanted and men were always voting for prosperity. They still are. I am not saying women do not want prosperity, for, of course, they do, but prosperity like patriotism, is not enough. Prosperity can be as unsatisfactory as poverty."

REPORTS REVIVED OF 'WHITE INDIANS'

PARA, Brazil (AP)—Reports of the presence of "White Indians" in the Amazon Valley have been revived by newspaper dispatches published here telling of the discovery of such Indians in the Arayguaya and Tocantins regions.

Brazilian natural scientists in Para are planning to equip an expedition to explore the region for the purpose of learning about the White Indians.



Thanksgiving Proclamation

By the President of the United States

THE season again approaches when it has been the custom for generations to set apart a day of thanksgiving for the blessings which the Giver of all good and perfect gifts has bestowed upon us during the year. It is most becoming that we should do this, for the goodness and mercy of God which have followed us through the year deserve our grateful recognition and acknowledgment.

Through His divine favor, peace and tranquility have reigned throughout the land. He has protected our country as a whole against pestilence and disaster and has directed us in the way of national prosperity. Our fields have been abundantly productive; our industries have flourished; our commerce has increased; wages have been lucrative and contentment has followed the undisturbed pursuit of honest toil.

As we have prospered in material things, so have we also grown and expanded in things spiritual. Through divine inspiration we have enlarged our charities and our missions; we have been imbued with high ideals which have operated for the benefit of the world and the promotion of the brotherhood of man through peace and good will.

Wherefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, and I recommend that on that day the people shall cease from their daily work and in their homes and in their accustomed places of worship devoutly give thanks to the Almighty for the many and great blessings which have been bestowed upon them, and seek His guidance that they may deserve a continuance of His favor.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the United States.

Done at the City of Washington, this 23rd day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and fifty-third.

Calvin Coolidge

Transcontinental Air Line Foreseen in New Financing

Boeing Company Obtains Millions for Expansion of Plant and Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Boeing Company and the Pacific National City Company, the largest investment organizations in the east and west respectively, have invested between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 in the Boeing Airplane & Transport Company, according to an announcement just made here.

This is a new company which will control, through stock ownership, the Boeing Airplane Company and the Boeing Transport Company. Back of the financing, according to Wall Street quarters which are believed to be informed, is a project to make the Boeing flying system a transcontinental carrier operating on the Pacific coast, and to be based in San Francisco. The company will use 12-passenger, trimotor planes.

Several new machines will be made by the Boeing plant for this service. The Boeing plant is in Seattle and, although it was established only about a year ago, it is already one of the largest producers of aircraft in the United States.

Funds from the new financing will be used to enlarge plant and flying facilities.

The Boeing factory has filled several large contracts for the Navy Department and specializes in trimotor transport planes. Operating through one subsidiary, the Pacific Air Transport, Boeing interests handle the air mail route between Seattle and Los Angeles, and, through another subsidiary, the airmail and passenger routes between Chicago and San Francisco.

Why Money Was Paid

The \$150 was paid, she testified, to reimburse her for expenses of revising monographs before they were put into the schools. The payment covered a period of six years, she said. She has always dedicated her efforts to the "interests of the boys and girls of Washington." Mrs. Preston said, and was displeased with charges that have been made accusing her of spreading "pernicious propaganda" in the schools.

Mrs. Preston admitted that the monograph should have had on it the name of the author, Norwood W. Brackett of the Puget Sound Power & Light Company. She said that the monograph had been read by President Fisher of the Washington Normal School before it came to her, and that she thought since it satisfied him it must be all right.

Mrs. Preston was introduced to the commission by Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington. She told the committee that she had never received any payment from any utility company, nor was she financially interested in any.

"She told of an essay contest on 'State Regulation of Public Utilities,' which was held in the Washington schools at the request of Mr. Brackett. The winner received a \$1000 scholarship to a state or private college.

Controversy arose over the contest during a political campaign during 1924, Mrs. Preston said, and it was then that she realized some people were taking it to be "extreme." Both the monograph and the essay contest, Mrs. Preston contended, presented a "point of view" to the school children.

Robert Montgomery, Louisville, Ky., sales manager of the Louisville Gas and Electric Company, testified that he had opposed organization of a utilities bureau in Washington, Kentucky because he felt "close contact" with the newspapers by local companies was of more value, he said, which sent out a bulletin twice a month to some 250 newspapers in Kentucky.

An Adventure in Comradeship

is the way the Fourteenth National Convention of Girl Scouts—recently held in Colorado Springs—has been described. A word picture of the assemblage will appear tomorrow on the Young Folks' Page

IRON AND STEEL PLACED IN ROLE OF BENEFACTORS

Scope of Industry Defined at Columbia Conference—Newspapers Defended

NEW YORK (AP)—Products of the iron and steel industry are so vital to the country's happiness, welfare, and safety that the Nation may well protect and encourage it in all fair ways. Myron O. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation's finance committee, told the Conference of Major Industries at Columbia University.

Pointing out that the public and many industries are dependent upon the industry for the smooth running of the general commerce of the country, but that few realize with what perfection the system of production must be synchronized and plant capacities provided to meet peaks of demand without embarrassment to the Nation, Mr. Taylor declared the industry "is serving the public for an exceedingly modest reward."

Average Return Estimated

It was estimated, he said, that the industry has a capital in excess of \$4,750,000,000, or, considering property values at reproduction cost, of at least \$6,000,000,000, yet the combined results of 13 leading companies in the last four years show profit ranging only from 4.96 per cent in 1924, to 6.9 per cent in 1926, and of 5.29 per cent last year.

He placed the average annual profit of the United States Steel Corporation between 1902 and 1906 at 6.67 per cent, and between 1924 and 1927 at 5.66 per cent, a relative reduction of 3 per cent in dividend return on capital represented by common stock.

Mr. Taylor said steel was becoming more and more an essential material, supplanting many other materials in daily use, and with bountiful natural resources assuring a supply in required quantities.

Journalism Ethics Upheld

Frank H. Noyes, of the Washington Star, president of the Associated Press, told the conference that American newspapers, as a whole, were "worthy of the confidence of their readers."

Mr. Noyes said he thought every one familiar with journalism in America in the last 50 years would agree "that in accuracy of statement, in breadth of information, in ethical standards" there had been a steady progress upward.

Mr. Noyes, appearing as the representative of the publishing industry, said that the reports of newspapers and press associations did contain "many inaccuracies," but he gave assurance that "the industry is to fairly and accurately depict the situation described."

He defended American journalism against forms of attack and criticism which he said were unjust and unwarranted.

Partisan Demand Unanswered

"I have no reply that I care to make," he said, "to those who maliciously and falsely impute motives that do not exist, or those who profess not to believe anything they see in the newspapers, though in truth most of the little they know that has fact as a basis has been garnered from those same newspapers."

"Perhaps the largest class of critics," Mr. Noyes said, "are those who find partisanship in the news reports of both press associations and newspapers. It is true these critics are in the main of entire good faith, but unfortunately the real trouble is that they are so partisan themselves that what they want is partisanship on their side."

"I have been in this business for many years, and if the time ever comes when the Associated Press is not charged by all parties and most candidates with adverse partisanship, I will be very seriously perturbed."

FLOOD CONTROL WORK PROGRESSES RAPIDLY

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department has announced that work is progressing so rapidly on Mississippi River flood control that indications are the entire appropriation of \$24,000,000 available will have been expended of obligated prior to June 30, 1929.

Operations now going on under the new flood control plan are in four classes. They include enlargement and strengthening of main river levees, bank reversion, dredging and preliminary work on the Bonnet Carré spillway for the protection of New Orleans.

Placing of House Pets on Voting Lists Alleged by Prosecutor at Atlantic City

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A pet parrot, dogs, house cats, and persons whose given residences are vacant lots are illegally registered as voters in this city and county, according to charges by Louis A. Repetto (D.), prosecutor, who will ask the court to strike from the lists 2370 names of alleged wrongful registrants.

Children not yet of even school age and persons who have not voted for years are among the registrations alleged by the prosecutor, who, with Frank Harrold, chief of county detectives and also a Democrat, has conducted an investigation of the registry lists.

Republican leaders assert that the move is purely a political pre-election one designed to hamper the Republican forces here. They assert that, in any event, deletion of regis-

Gift of \$100 to Yield Billions to Princeton

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ONE THOUSAND years hence Princeton University should have billions and billions of dollars to improve its facilities. An alumnus, Henry C. Granger of Buskirk, a candy manufacturer, has deposited \$100 in a bank.

Princeton will get half the interest annually. The rest will be added to the principal, which will go to the university in 1928. The People's National Bank of Hoonick Falls figures that 500 years hence the fund will be more than \$9,000,000,000. The bank will attempt no calculations as to maturity.

SMITH HOPES TOUR TO SWING EAST FOR HIM

Considers Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut Favorable

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

EN ROUTE WITH GOVERNOR SMITH THROUGH NEW ENGLAND

—Governor Smith's personal campaigning in New England is confined to the three states of the region where he believes he has the greatest hopes for victory—Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The formal address of the sortie takes place in Boston. Two or more brief back platform speeches will be made at short stops while en route during the tour.

Of the three states, Massachusetts, in the opinion of the Democratic presidential candidate and his campaign advisers, holds forth the greatest possibilities to him. This is due, it was explained, to the large Roman Catholic population in the state. New England States. The Democratic candidate is concerned in the Bay State, the religious question is the chief issue. In Connecticut and Rhode Island it is of weighty influence, but not to the extent that it operates in Massachusetts.

Because of the large Roman Catholic population in Massachusetts, national Republican leaders say frankly that they anticipate a greatly reduced party vote there. Massachusetts is normally heavily Republican, but the "Irish vote" is declared, the religious issue overshadows party lines, with the result that the Republicans anticipate a close contest.

Prohibition Also Issue

In addition to the religious issue, the prohibition issue enters heavily in the presidential race in all the New England States. The manufacturing cities of New England, particularly the textile communities, have large numbers of French-Canadians who have come to them in recent years as mill workers. These people are not only Roman Catholics, but are reported to be strongly opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment.

In addition to this group there are also considerable populations of Italians, Germans, Irish and other Roman Catholics in these mill cities, all of whom are preponderantly wet. This vote is being claimed by the Democrats this year because of Governor Smith's Roman Catholic faith and his wet program.

Republican leaders declare, however, that despite the Roman Catholic faith and wet views of the French-Canadians, the defection among them is not as extensive as claimed by the Democrats. This is particularly true in Rhode Island, as asserted. In that state, it is pointed out, the French Roman Catholics are high in the Republican leadership of the State, many of them holding important offices.

Discussion Within Church

Another factor Republicans say is playing an important part in holding the Rhode Island French-Canadian vote in line, they have in the past been mostly Republicans, is discussion among them within their church organization.

But in the other New England states it is conceded by the Republicans that the French-Canadians will materially decrease the traditional Republican majority. It is reported in political quarters that even the race in New Hampshire is close because of this factor. This state went Democratic on the national ticket.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

CHOICE OF MEN IS REAL ISSUE, HUGHES AVERS

Hoover Is Better Qualified Than Smith, He Says in Speech

PROBLEMS ECONOMIC, NOT JUST POLITICAL

Democrats Have Turned Republican on Tariff This Year, He Declares

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. (AP)—Discussing candidates, rather than party issues, Charles E. Hughes, in his first speech of the presidential campaign here October 23 urged the election of Herbert Hoover on the ground that the Republican nominee is "better qualified" to head the National Government than Gov. Alfred E. Smith.

The former Secretary of State held that the party differences were few this year and declared that the paramount question before the voters was the choice of men.

Contrasting the records and accomplishments of Mr. Hoover and Governor Smith, Mr. Hughes said that when it came to deciding "which one has the highest office is the better of these two men?" he "decidedly preferred Hoover."

Mr. Hughes, who was Governor of New York when Smith was a member of the Legislature, gave the presidential nominee full praise for his knowledge of the government of the United States and his interest in national and international affairs, he declared:

"If Smith were elected, it would take him years to learn what Hoover knows now."

Repeats Speech Over Radio

Mr. Hughes spoke at a Republican rally at the Municipal Auditorium and then repeated his speech over a national hookup.

Declaring that the problems confronting the country were more economic than political, Mr. Hughes was applauded when he paid a tribute to the policies of the Coolidge Administration, which he said "have contributed to a degree of prosperity which has excited the wonder and envy of the world."

Taking up what he described as the few party issues in the campaign, Mr. Hughes said "we have a sham battle over prohibition." He said it would "take the votes of 36 states" to change the Eighteenth Amendment, and that "no scientific definition of intoxicating liquor can be framed which will permit intoxicating liquors to be made and sold in this country contrary to the Constitution."

Smith Would Rely Dry Law

With Governor Smith as President, Mr. Hughes contended "there would be 'much agitation, much confusion, increased demoralization and no better, but, I think, less, actual enforcement' of prohibition. 'Meanwhile, the Constitution would stand inexorable in its requirements and subject to amendment only by the action of 36 states.'"

As to farm relief, Mr. Hughes declared Governor Smith had used "the word of all alibis" in his announcement that he would appoint a commission which would work out a farm relief program. He asserted Hoover was more fitted by training and background to deal with agricultural problems than the New York Governor.

Referring to the tariff, the former Secretary of State declared that Governor Smith's proposal for specific tariff revisions based on the recommendations of an impartial tariff commission was "an impracticable as some of his other suggestions."

Text of Hughes's Speech

The complete text of Mr. Hughes's address follows:

Politics is the great American staple. With our forty-eight states, our federal Government, we have the largest output of politics per capita of all the countries in the world. We are now at the height of our political activity. The American people have an extensive political experience and have developed what may be called political common sense in dealing with issues that affect their economic interests. This common sense will determine the election.

We are electing a successor to an able, conscientious and highly esteemed President. There is always partisan carping at an administration, and also, and inevitably, honest disagreement over the part played by policies and action. But I believe that rarely, if ever, in our history has there been such general contemporaneous approval of an administration as of that of President Coolidge. Whatever disagreement there has been in particulars, the great majority of our people have trusted him as both capable and wise. The people have had confidence in Calvin Coolidge.

The success of his administration has been due to sound policies, which, despite the existence of difficult and important problems yet to be solved, have contributed to a degree of prosperity which has excited the wonder and envy of the world. We wish that prosperity had been greater, like it had been wider enough to embrace all. But we are grateful that it has been no less. We desire to make sure that it will not be less. We wish to hold what we have and increase it. Identifying with this administration, and one of the chief factors in its success, is the Republican candidate for President. If anyone can buttress our prosperity and extend it, that one is Herbert Hoover.

Let me first direct attention to what it means to elect a President. The air is full of demands, complaints, criticism and assertion. But in all that is said, it is very doubtful whether we even conceive of the contingencies with which the next President will have to deal. In our campaigns we talk of much that doesn't happen and know very little of what will happen. Experience

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

MANUFACTURERS CHAFE AT BONDS OF TRUST LAWS

Demand Freedom From Act That They Say Blocks Industrial Growth

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Alterations in the present anti-trust laws to give greater freedom to industry in adapting itself to modern economic conditions were advocated by speakers before the National Association of Manufacturers at its thirty-third annual meeting now in progress here. Declaring that the Sherman law is a menace to American industry, Robert J. Adams, treasurer of the Adams Manufacturing Company of New York, told the association that the anti-trust regulations were actually operating in a manner to foster the very things they were intended to prevent.

"By prohibiting the formation of holding corporations, the anti-trust laws have forced industry to build up huge single manufacturing units, leaving the small producers in a position where they cannot co-operate to meet competition," he said.

Favors Fact-Finding Bureau
Mr. Adams declared that the need was for an "affirmative" statute calculated to aid and protect industry rather than a law which controls industry through the imposition of a penalty for "criminal" violations.

He recommended the formation of a new government bureau designed to make exhaustive studies of the entire production and distribution situation. Accurate information, he said, would automatically eliminate the inauguration of manufacturing efforts in already overcrowded fields.

"We should begin by establishing an agency which is competent to gather all the necessary statistics and other data essential to a proper understanding of the day-by-day developments of our business life."

Suppose these facts were in the hands of a responsible bureau in Washington—call it a bureau of industrial survey, or what you will—and suppose I conceived the idea of starting a ribbon factory. The official statistics would immediately inform me as to conditions in the industry and I could tell whether or not there was room for such a factory."

Sees Business Helped
This type of statistical work, Mr. Adams added, would be of a much more comprehensive character than either the bureau of the census or the bureau of domestic commerce at present equipped to undertake. But with such facts available, he said, it was doubtful if any "extreme measures" would be necessary to prevent the over-extension of industry.

In suggesting the amendment of the Sherman law, Mr. Adams recommended the addition of the phrase, "It shall be illegal for any producer or dealer to sell his goods in interstate commerce at less than cost plus a reasonable profit without first obtaining the permission of the Federal Trade Commission."

"If sales at less than cost were prohibited," he said, "we would immediately solve many of our more serious economic problems, bring redress to manufacturers and protect merchants. By guaranteeing only a reasonable profit on sales, consumers would have their rights fully protected."

George M. Verity, president of the American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, O., opening the discussion on the trust question, declared that the "control of the financial forces of production" was one of the paramount problems facing the nation at the present time.

He recommended that the Sherman law be "at least reinterpreted" to make lawful a condition where producing industries could co-operate to limit their production to a point, expertly determined, at which the supply would just meet the demand. This elimination of overproduction, he said, would make for greater stability among both consumers and producers.

In a report on immigration, a committee headed by C. S. Ching of the United States Rubber Company recommended the enlargement of facilities to permit the immigration service to handle its work, together with a codification and clarification of existing immigration laws.

The imposition of more severe penalties for deliberate attempts to violate the immigration laws was recommended in the report. It also favored the imposition of heavy penalties alike to both those who attempt to "booster" their way into the United States and those who make a business of arranging unlawful entry of aliens.

Strong criticism of the American Federation of Labor was contained in the report of the Open Shop Committee, headed by H. H. Clegg, of the Link Belt Company of Philadelphia, is chairman. The report declared that the Manufacturers' Association "voices no hostility to trade unions per se, but only to such of their policies and practices as it believes inimical to the interests of labor as a whole."

Equality for Business Women
The relation of women to industry was discussed at a meeting of the woman's bureau of the association. A. Cressy Morrison urged the women to support a protective tariff and Mrs. Helen Archdale asserted that women workers should have no restrictive legislation which does not apply to men workers. Noel Sargent defended the association's child labor program and Mrs. Harry Lilly asked for industrial co-operation on the part of the public with industry. Miss Elizabeth Humes, assistant American Trade Commissioner in Rome, described Mussolini's industrial policies.

In the standard of American living women have everything at stake, said Mr. Morrison, and as household buyers they need the money which is retained in this country by the purchases of American-made goods. "All the money spent for merchandise in this country goes to American workers and comes back to the merchant in more trade," Mr. Morrison said. "If the country is not prosperous, no industry is going to undertake work employing the bricklayer, the plumber, the ironworker, the engineer or the architect. With dull trade the business man employs less labor, buys less from others and expansion of his business must be deferred until a tariff is enacted which will adequately protect him."

Restricting Child in Industry
Noel Sargent argued in favor of 14 years as the minimum requirements for a child to enter industry, declaring that a higher age or educational qualification operates to the detriment of many children.

Women should understand industry and co-operate in constructive criticism to remedy conditions, said Mrs. Harry Lilly, speaking as consulting director of the public relations committee of the Outdoor Advertising Association of America. Mrs. Lilly deplored meddling with business problems on the part of uninformed persons and said that there should be more recognition of the dependence of the public upon the industrial fabric.

Miss Humes described the institution of the Ministry of Corporations and the formation of industrial and commercial federations in Italy, with the prospective organization of an Italian parliament on the basis of delegates from these federations to replace political divisional representatives.

Mrs. Marguerite Benson presided at the meeting and the luncheon which followed, at which Dr. Louis K. Anschper spoke on "Woman."

White Lilacs
Jolson's Theatre, 50 St. St., N. Y. City. Matinee Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Night 8:30.

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A New Comedy Hit by EDWIN BERKE with VIOLET HEMING, MINOR WATSON
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EPISCOPALIANS BACK MOVE TO CURB NARCOTICS

Convention Also Repudiates So-Called Church Temperance Society

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Episcopal Church has taken a firm stand in behalf of prohibition enforcement at its general convention, about to draw to a close here.

Despite the opposition of some prominent members on the grounds that it would assume political significance if adopted at this time, a resolution was carried in the House of Bishops welcoming the efforts of the Government to enforce prohibition and antinarcotic laws.

The bishops also adopted the resolution of Bishop Freeman introduced last week, making it plain that the Church Temperance Society had no standing in the church.

Passed Unanimously
The resolution, which does not require action by the deputies, passed unanimously by the bishops reads:

"Whereas, An organization known generally by the name of the Church Temperance Society is widely regarded as carrying the imprimatur and authority of this church; and

"Whereas, Conspicuous publicity is given to public pronouncements of this society; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this House of Bishops definitely declares that said society has no official standing in this church."

This action cleared the air so far as the understanding of the general public is concerned by giving notice that the church is not behind the society in its antiprobibition propaganda.

The passing of a resolution reaffirming the stand taken three years ago in behalf of prohibition was a further indication that the Episcopal Church recognizes the importance of being known as the upholder of law and order. As introduced, the resolution welcomed "renewed" efforts of the Government to enforce the prohibition laws.

Political Effect Debated
This was objected to by some bishops who felt that there might be political implications in the use of the word "renewed" and Bishop Ward of Erie, N. Y., agreed to deletion of the word. Bishop Manning of New York had contended that no political significance could be attached to the wording of Bishop Ward's resolution since both political parties have declared for law enforcement and for the bishops to refuse to pass it would enable the Church Temperance Society to broadcast to the whole land that the church had receded from its former position.

Bishop Gailor of Tennessee objected as a Democrat, saying that the Republican National Committee would use their action as campaign material.

An amendment was offered by Bishop Green of Mississippi urging all bishops, presbyters, deacons, vestrymen and members of the church to set an example by themselves obeying the law. Bishop Weller of Ohio had objected to this as a reflection upon the membership of the church and after motion to refuse to pass it would enable the Church Temperance Society to broadcast to the whole land that the church had receded from its former position.

The substitute resolution was then introduced by Bishop Ward. He declared no personal or political reference was intended. "Many people in the church will be glad of such a statement," he said. "In approving law obedience the church is merely approving the dictates of St. Peter and St. Paul." The resolution was carried by a large vote.

Backs Anti-Narcotic Education
A resolution was offered by the Christian Social Service Committee promising co-operation with all efforts toward anti-narcotic education and setting aside the last week of February as an anti-narcotic education week. The House promised

all possible co-operation, but declined to set up a special week for this effort.

A resolution was passed reaffirming the substance of a 1925 resolution on war. This resolution had provided for the appointment of a committee "to take under consideration the bearing on the problems of war and peace of our Lord's example and of his words on righteousness, justice and peace contained in the Sermon on the Mount and elsewhere in the Gospel." The resolution also commended the efforts of the Government looking toward world peace.

Adoption of a budget of \$4,224,680 a year for the general work of the church during the next triennium was a feature of the deliberations of the House of Deputies. The sum is an increase of \$12,000 a year over the amount appropriated in 1925, but \$129,820 less than the budget asked for by the National Council of the church.

ANTI-SEMITIC RIOTS REPORTED IN HUNGARY
BUDAPEST (AP)—Four Hungarian universities have been closed as a result of anti-Semitic rioting in which students and workmen participated and during which there were numerous minor casualties. A total of 140 arrests were made in Budapest. There was a stormy parliamentary debate over the disorders.

The outbreaks among the students started several weeks ago when they charged that the Government was foisting upon the universities a greater proportion of Jewish students than was allowed by law. Government adherents charged that the students were aiming to overthrow the government of Count Bethlen, Prime Minister. The universities will be closed until an official investigation is completed.

ESPIONAGE CHARGES MADE IN HORAN CASE
PARIS (AP)—Charges under the Espionage Act have been filed against Count de Nobile of the Foreign Office, Roger de la Plaque, a newspaper man, and others in connection with the publication of a secret Foreign Office document on the Anglo-French naval accord in the Hearst papers last month.

The homes of the two men have been searched and an investigating magistrate has been designated to gather evidence and hear witnesses. He will then determine whether the case should go to trial and who should be prosecuted. Harold Horan, Universal correspondent, was requested to leave France because of his part in the publication of the document.

TURKS ATTACK GREEK FISHERMEN
CONSTANTINOPLE (AP)—The shooting of two Greek fishermen by Turkish coast guards, which is causing much excitement in Greece, is understood to have been the subject of an exchange of notes between the Turkish and Greek governments.

Reports from Smyrna stated that the Turkish coast guards had exchanged shots with the Greek fishermen who were discovered fishing in the territorial waters of Tschechne.

ROAD AND RAIL SERVICE
LONDON—An interesting new experiment in passenger transport is announced by the Great Western Railway Company, which is to start a road and rail service between Cheltenham, Oxford and London. The first part of the journey will be by motorbus and the second by rail, and the inclusive fare of the return journey will be rather less than a penny a mile.

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NEW GROUP TO AID HOLDERS OF RUSSIAN BONDS

Financiers of Seven Nations to Press for Settlement on Equal Footing

BY WIRELESS TO MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A new international association to protect the interests of foreign bondholders in Russia has been formed, it is announced here. The organization represents national associations of Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and Denmark, all of which bind themselves not to conclude a separate agreement with Russia in respect of any bonded debts constituting either a direct obligation undertaken by the former Russian Government or by a municipality, or debt guaranteed by either of these authorities.

Benefits of any agreement entered into hereafter with the Russian Government shall be shared on an equal footing by the participating groups. A committee formed to further the interests of the new body has issued a statement dissociating itself entirely from political aims, disclaiming any feeling of hostility toward Russia. The sole objection, it declares, is to safeguard the interests of the bondholders and to provide suitable machinery for future discussions. The British members of the committee include Lord Revelstoke, banker, Lionel de Rothschild and John Rae, a representative of the Westminster Bank.

The formation of such a body at the exact moment when Joseph Stalin launched a campaign against the "right" tendencies of the Communist Party arouses considerable interest.

According to the Daily News Moscow correspondent, Mr. Stalin declared in his speech before the Moscow committee of the Communist Party that the Bolsheviks "have torn up capitalism by the roots. In fact, there is still a more solid basis in Russia for capitalism than for Communism." He continued: "The new Bolshevik 'Right' underestimates the danger. Their 'Right' tendency is particularly dangerous at the present moment, because it aggravates our difficulties."

He promised "practical measures, not mere words," against the new foe. Mr. Stalin further described the Trotskyist "left" section party as "becoming desperate because they overestimate the capitalist danger."

The proper path of the Communist Party, he declared, is to stand midway between these two extremes, which "alike reflect the problems of the hour in Russia."

RAILROADS FIND GAS BETTER THAN STEAM
Motortrucks have now proved their economic worth to the railroads, not only in the transportation of passengers, but also as substitutes for work trains, thus reducing the congestion often caused in train yards.

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ROYAL VISIT TO EAST INDIES
THE HAGUE—Prince Leopold and Princess Astrid of Belgium will visit the Dutch East Indies in November.

ZEPPELIN COMMANDER INVITED TO MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, Mich. — The Aeronautical Society of the University of Michigan has invited Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the transatlantic dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, to visit the university and address the students here.

Plans were laid for the formation of a glider section of the society, with a view of making and flying gliders from the Michigan hills.

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SOVIET ATTITUDE ON DOUBLE TAXES STIRS INTEREST

Policy at Geneva Convention Shows Desire to Conciliate Foreign Capital

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—The committee of government experts on double taxation and fiscal evasion is making good progress with the task of considering the draft convention. Given good will on the part of the governments concerned, there should be no difficulty in reaching an agreement which will go far to remedy the grievances of individuals and firms who, owing to the fact that they exercise their trade or profession in several countries or derive their income from countries in which they do not reside, are subject to excessive taxation.

The committee, having accepted, in general, the distinction between personal and impersonal taxes, is now hammering out a list of impersonal taxes, which, according to the draft convention, should be levied on income drawn from immovable property, such as public funds, industrial enterprises, salaries and pensions. The plan suggested by the experts is to tax such income at its source. On the other hand, it proposed that a personal tax on total income should be levied by the state in which the taxpayer has his normal residence.

It still has to be determined whether business profits should be considered as an impersonal tax. Sir Percy Thompson, British, holding the contrary view, arguing there should be no question of double taxation in this sphere.

The speeches of the Soviet delegate, Mr. Lyubimov, aroused much interest, for not only, he declared, is the Russian Government most anxious to avoid imposing double taxation on foreign enterprises, but his general attitude on the subject under debate suggests that the Bolsheviks have greatly modified their views. One might indeed gather from listening to him that the Soviet Government was no more opposed to the capitalist system than any other government. But the explanation of Mr. Lyubimov's attitude is doubtless

to be found in the extreme desire of the Soviet Government to attract foreign capital.

The Economic Committee has commenced to study the coal problem, which reveals widely divergent views as to what can or could be done at present by international agreement, the disorganization of the British coal industry being the outstanding obstacle to progress in this direction.

The advisory committee of intellectual workers has dealt with a point of particular interest to the press, namely, what can be done to protect the material interests of the journalist who resigns from conscientious motives. The committee's conclusion is that this is a question which might be dealt with in contracts, and for this purpose it suggests that views of managers and editors of newspapers should be sought and communicated to the committee. Stephen Vallot, on behalf of the International Federation of Journalists warmly supported this plan.

PRACTICAL PEACE STEPS ADVOCATED
German Hopes Described by Envoy to United States
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Germany hopes that the movement toward outlawry of war which the nations made in accepting the Pact of Paris will lead to further practical steps for solving international differences peacefully. Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm von Prittwitz und Gaffron, German Ambassador to the United States, declared in a statement given to the press on his arrival here from his annual vacation in Europe.

"The German people trust that the signing of the pact outlawing war will not merely remain a dawn of hope, but will lead to further practical efforts in developing methods of peaceful settlement of international differences," he continued. "The German foreign policy has not changed its line. It stands for peace and justice. Every initiative in this direction will find Germany's support. The result of the last meeting in Geneva opens a hopeful outlook."

The Ambassador declared that the political, economic, and personal contacts which have developed between the United States and Germany have led to "a growing mutual understanding," and that he had noticed the effects of this closer relationship with the United States "everywhere in Germany."

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Y.M.C.A. WINNING ADDED SUPPORT FROM COLLEGES

Increased Attention Directed to Religious Activities, Student Division Finds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—A steadily growing concern among college administrators and faculties for the religious life of their student bodies was found "probably the most significant single development of the last academic year," in a study of the field by the student division of the National Y. M. C. A.

The division which has contacts with student Y. M. C. A.'s in 700 colleges and universities, 200 preparatory schools and 100 theological seminaries of the United States, made its report to the national council in session here.

"In a large number of colleges," the statement related, "special committees have been formed to formulate plans for a more adequate development of religious life. In several colleges, departments of religion on a basis of full academic parity with other departments have been instituted. In still others, new positions under the title of dean of religion or director of religious activities have been formed and Christian leaders of outstanding prominence have been called to fill them.

Professors increasingly interested
"It is safe to say that there is hardly one privately endowed college in the country which has not taken some important steps in these directions during the past year."

College professors as well as students are becoming increasingly interested in Y. M. C. A. work, the report continued. First steps have been taken by the student division toward the formation of a faculty department.

Twenty new student Y. M. C. A. secretaries have been added to the staff in the last year. Closer relations have been worked out with the committee on friendly relations among foreign students, another Y. M. C. A. Council activity. Five foreign secretaries on the staff were chosen by the respective Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino and Russian student Christian associations in the United States whose membership totals 6800.

1,007,119 Members Enrolled
Membership in the Y. M. C. A. of North America has reached the million mark, reported the general board of the National Council in session here. Gains in membership have brought the total to 1,007,119, an increase of 1.7 per cent over 1927.

Business and professional men of the country are showing increased interest in the work of the Y. M. C. A., the personnel division told the National Council.

The widening contacts of the National Association were cited by the home division. Members of the division staff told of relationships during the last year with 25 important religious bodies, 30 or more national welfare organizations, and 50 or more national groups representing business and labor.

Empire Producing Much Raw Cotton

Industry Will Soon Be Self-Contained Within Limits of British Territory

By Wireless
LONDON—The British Empire now produces 30 per cent of the world's raw cotton. This statement is made by the Empire Marketing Board in an announcement which it makes regarding the remarkable progress of British cotton growing. It is recalled how for centuries Britain was the home of the manufacture of cotton, while raw cotton all came from overseas, largely from the southern states of America.

The American crop failed during the American Civil War, spreading misery and famine among hundreds of thousands of British cotton workers. Thirty years ago one of the master spinners of Lancashire sent 10 tons of cotton seed to British West Africa. The experiment succeeded. More and more of the great open spaces of the Empire are being

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Red Cross Opens Meeting at Hague

Prince Henry Predicts New Era for International Organization

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—The thirteenth International Red Cross Conference has been opened in the historic Hall of Knights here in the presence of the delegates of more than 50 nations. In fact, every Red Cross society the world over is said to be represented at this congress.

Prince Henry, president of the Netherlands Red Cross, in welcoming the delegates, said a new era with vast possibilities for the Red Cross had been entered upon as a result of its international organization. He made his remarks in a speech which was paid to Gustave Ador, its founder. Among those present were John Barton Payne, president, and Ernest P. Bicknell, vice-president, respectively, of the American Red Cross.

MRS. ELLA W. HOAG HAS PASSED ON

Had Been Active in Christian Science More Than 40 Years

Mrs. Ella W. Hoag, an Associate Editor of The Christian Science Journal and the Christian Science Sentinel since 1919 and active in the Christian Science movement for more than 40 years as a practitioner, teacher, writer and lecturer, passed on at her home, 512 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Hoag received instruction in Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in Mrs. Eddy's class of 1888. A native of Toledo, Ohio, Mrs. Hoag received her education in that city as a daughter of cultured and religious parents, and was an active member of the Congregational Church from the age of 12 years until in February, 1887, she was healed through Christian Science.

Mrs. Hoag held the degree of C. S. D., conferred upon her by Mrs. Eddy, and at various periods aggregating nearly a year she was a member of Mrs. Eddy's household, enjoying at those times the privilege of daily instruction.

In 1892 Mrs. Hoag became a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1899 she commenced her work as an authorized teacher of Christian Science, and she taught the normal class of the Board of Education of The Mother Church in 1919. From June 1, 1918, to May 1, 1919, Mrs. Hoag was a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, from which she resigned to become an Associate Editor of the Christian Science periodicals. She served as President of The Mother Church for the year beginning with the annual meeting of June 6, 1927.

Mrs. Hoag leaves two daughters, Mrs. Roland Rogers of New York City, and Mrs. Kirke White of Centerville, Mass., and a sister, Miss Mary Whitaker of Toledo, O.

LABOR IN DUTCH EAST INDIES
By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—Albert Thomas, head of the International Labor Office at Geneva, has accepted the invitation of the Dutch East Indian Government to go there and investigate labor conditions.

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PARDON MAY END INDIANA FIGHT ON FREE SPEECH

Dry Leader Calls Prosecution Effort to Break Down Prohibition Cause

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The 60-day jail sentence imposed on the Rev. Dr. E. S. Shumaker, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, by the Indiana Supreme Court, appears to have dwindled definitely to four hours.

Arthur L. Gilliom, State Attorney-General, who succeeded in obtaining the contempt-of-court decree, has undertaken to have the Governor's pardon set aside. Unless, however, the Supreme Court decides that Ed Jackson, Governor, granted the pardon without constitutional authority, the two-year-old case which has agitated Indiana is closed.

Dr. Shumaker's sentence was brought about by the Attorney-General, whom he had labeled wet, and who this year was defeated for nomination for United States Senator. What brought the dry leader to the notice of the court was his comment on its "wet inclinations." Dr. Shumaker and the league resisted the sentence vigorously, but finally submitted when legal resources were exhausted.

The Anti-Saloon superintendent spent a little over four hours at the state penitentiary awaiting the completion of all necessary steps to secure his release after the Governor had wired the pardon. He was in what is called the "fish room" during most of this time, was given a number, and his fingerprints were taken.

Governor Jackson expressed the belief that the 60-day sentence and fine of \$250 was excessive. Though the prison sentence was canceled, the fine stands. A northern Indiana business man subsequently sent his personal check for \$429.40, the amount of the fine plus cost.

"I have regarded my prosecution as part of the fight made by the liberal interests to break down the cause of prohibition through attacks upon its servants," said Dr. Shumaker. "I think that the prosecution in my case has as a partial consideration an effort to keep the Anti-Saloon League from publishing the records of judges of the Supreme Court who are up for re-election."

The case dates back to the state campaign of 1925 when the league classed Mr. Gilliom as a wet. The American Issue, official Anti-Saloon League publication, for Feb. 6, 1925, contained an article by Dr. Shumaker criticizing the Supreme Court for its "wet inclinations." Benjamin M. Willoughby, re-elected Supreme Court judge, also had been classed as a wet by the league and nearly met defeat.

After his election as Attorney-General that year Mr. Gilliom filed information of contempt against Dr. Shumaker and he was arrested and brought before the court to show cause why he should not be sentenced and fined for contempt of court.

Dr. Shumaker's attorneys pleaded the right of free speech and denied that the remarks had been directed at the court but rather had been directed at members as individuals.

The Anti-Saloon League leader appealed from the sentence and fine subsequently imposed for contempt of court by a vote of 3 to 2. His attorneys and the league applied for rehearing before sentence was pronounced. The attorney general at

this stage asked that the sentence and fine be increased, alleging that Dr. Shumaker had attempted to influence the court and had asked the Republican State Central Committee and Senators James E. Watson and Arthur R. Robinson, to intercede. This move was lost by the attorney general.

The league then filed notice of appeal to the United States Supreme Court. In mid-October, however, Dr. Shumaker announced his intention of withdrawing the appeal and of accepting the sentence. He was thereupon arrested and taken to the state penitentiary.

New Ship Provides Room for 50 Cars

Pennsylvania Road's Ferry From Virginia Port Meets Every Modern Need

Recognizing an increasing demand for automobile accommodations aboard ships, the Pennsylvania Railroad, in its new passenger and freight steamer, Virginia Lee, has provided quarters for approximately 50 machines. Motorists will be able to drive directly onto the main deck and park in an area remarkably free from supports and other obstructions usually found on board ship.

The new craft, which will ply between the congested ports of Norfolk and Cape Charles, Virginia, has just been completed by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, Mass., at a cost of \$750,000. She is built entirely of steel, 300 feet long and 50 feet wide. The Virginia Lee will have room for 1200 passengers and a large amount of freight. An attractive restaurant accommodates 72 persons.

Two four-cylinder triple expansion reciprocating engines drive the Virginia Lee's twin screws. On a trial run in Massachusetts Bay on Tuesday the vessel exceeded a speed of 18 miles per hour for six consecutive hours.

Six Graf Zeppelin Tickets for Sale

Pasteboards at \$3000 Each Will Take One From New York to Germany by Air

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The first transatlantic air ticket office in the world has just been opened here. Its job is to sell six tickets at \$3000 each, which will entitle the holders to a passage from Lakehurst, N. J., to Friedrichshafen, Germany, on board the dirigible Graf Zeppelin.

The office, on the mezzanine floor of Thomas Cook & Sons travel bureau in Fifth Avenue, is in charge of Hugh Allen, a director of the Good-year Zeppelin Company of America. Mr. Allen required an office, not as a means of selling the tickets, but to set a staff at work segregating the numerous applications for the few available tickets.

The Graf Zeppelin, which is now nearly regassed at the United States Naval Air Station in Lakehurst after its 111½-hour transatlantic flight, is expected to be ready for a tour of the eastern part of the United States by Oct. 25. The trip, which will take the airship as far west as Chicago, will require about 48 hours.

The dirigible, it was said at Mr. Allen's office, should return to Lakehurst by the morning of Oct. 27, if not before. With the necessary refueling, it should be ready to leave on its return transatlantic trip by the first of the following week.

Founding of Icelandic Parliament in 930 Will Be Commemorated

Descendants in Canada and United States to Attend Millennial at Reykjavik—Visitors to Camp in Tents—May Take Trees as Their Gifts

Several hundred Canadian and United States citizens of Icelandic descent are expected to begin laying plans soon to sail for Iceland in 1930 to participate in a celebration of the 1000th anniversary of the founding of the Icelandic Parliament, according to Dr. B. J. Brandson, of Winnipeg, Man., chairman of the celebration committee in America, who was in Boston recently.

This millennial celebration will commemorate the beginnings of what is said to be the oldest parliamentary government in the world which has had a continuous existence down to the present time, antedating the English "Mother of Parliaments" at Westminster by more than 300 years, Dr. Brandson pointed out. The celebration will take the form of festivities emphasizing the national culture, tastes and characteristics of the Icelandic people, with addresses by native and foreign dignitaries, musical programs and athletic contests.

These events will be held at the annual meeting place of the original Parliament or Althing which first came together in the year 930. This site is a spot about 40 miles from Reykjavik, the present capital, and is now a barren and deserted section of lakes, cliffs and deep canyons.

One Had Woodland Areas
The denuded nature of much of the Icelandic country has given rise to recommendations from several Icelanders in America that the delegation from Canada and the United States should take a cargo of young trees as its gift to the mother country on the millennial. Tradition has it that Iceland once had large areas of woodlands, but with their disappearance the land has become in many places almost bleak, according to Dr. Brandson.

For the visitors to hold tree-planting ceremonies would be to assist an active reforestation movement which the Icelandic Government has begun in the hope of broadening its industries, which at present are confined largely to fisheries and grazing, he said. Young trees from the Hudson Bay region of Canada would be adaptable to the island climate, it is believed.

"It was in 874 that the first settlements were made in Iceland by people from Norway who left that country some time earlier to avoid the rule of King Harold, and who lived for a time in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and the north of Scotland and Ireland before finding their way to Iceland," Dr. Brandson said. "Though they brought with them the common laws of Norway, they found themselves in need of an executive head, and so called the Althing together in 930."

Cabinet on British Lines
The Althing was at first more of an administrative body than legislative, and its chairman was the head of the Government of the island. The present Althing has 36 members and operates through a responsible cabinet on the British lines. In the times of the earliest sessions the members of the Parliament slept in tents about the meeting place, and in keeping with this tradition the visitors at the festival two years hence will be sheltered in a large encampment.

"The long rule of the parliamentary government illustrates the strong tradition of respect and obedience to law in the Icelandic people," he continued, "and the absence of any monarchical head in those

ing it of trying to conceal from Italy that the naval accord was accompanied by terrestrial military accommodations in favor of French trained reserves.

The Journal takes no exception to the substance of the accord and terrestrial arrangement, but strongly blames France for trying to conceal the facts from Italy on such an important subject, and asserts that it was due to this attitude on the part of France, that doubts and suspicions in Italy were aroused over the Anglo-French negotiations.

Narcotic Laws Figures Issued

Increases in Jail Sentences and Fines Shown in United States Statistics

GENEVA—United States statistics relative to the enforcement of narcotic laws during the fiscal year 1928, released by the League show jail sentences totaling \$786 years, while the fines exceeded \$184,000. The sentences show, therefore, an increase of 1698 years, compared with the previous fiscal year.

The American statement justifies the belief in increased activities of both smugglers and police, while the statistics reveal the serious economic loss inflicted on the United States by the cost of maintenance of traffickers in prison, together with the general police and preventive expenses.

This is regarded as justifying the unremitting campaign on the part of America for world limitation of manufacture in conformity with the obligations of the Hague convention, so as to avoid an annual useless expenditure and demoralization of the population, since the illicit traffic is admitted to be due solely to over-manufacture by other countries.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

LONDON—The weekly unemployment returns again show a slight increase. The total of unemployed is 1,321,200, being 1494 more than a week ago, and 249,904 more than a year ago.

WORLD NICKEL WORKING PACT NOW UNDER WAY

Alliance With Mond Company Considered by Officials of the International

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles Hayden, chairman of International Nickel Company, has announced that officials of the company had taken up with its operating heads and attorneys the matter of arranging a closer community of interest with the Mond Nickel Company, Ltd., of London.

Mr. Hayden confirmed reports that Canadian interests had acquired "a very substantial interest" in International Nickel. He said plans of a close affiliation with Mond Nickel had been under discussion between himself and Lord Melchett (Sir Alfred Mond), chairman of the British concern, who has been visiting in New York following his annual inspection of the company's properties, which are contiguous to those of International in the Province of Ontario.

The two companies control about 90 per cent of the world's nickel supply. Mr. Hayden explained that a working agreement between them would prove highly economical, and the Mond Company is contemplating substantial additions and improvements to its smelting and refining plants, which would merely constitute a duplication of the International Company's facilities.

The Canadian interests, he continued, have expressed a desire to see the International Nickel Company of New Jersey, which owns all the common stock of the International Nickel Company of Canada, its operating subsidiary, distribute the common shares of the Canadian company on a pro rata basis to the shareholders of the American company.

"Consideration is accordingly being given," he said, "to recapitalizing the Canadian company so as to permit of giving six or par value common shares for each common share of the New Jersey company."

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the inner hinge and some stitching. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light cream.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots or smudges, particularly near the bottom center and right edge. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, with some visible stitching or glue. The overall tone is warm and slightly off-white, characteristic of old paper.

ALBERTA

BIGOTRY TALK 'BOOMERANG' FOR SMITH'S CAUSE

So Believes Hammond, Who
Says Governor Injected
Religious Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Bigotry and whispering campaigns were attacked by John Hays Hammond in a statement issued from his home here. He declared Governor Smith has been endeavoring to make capital out of religious bigotry, and will be defeated for his pains.

Mr. Hammond's statement, in part, follows:

"We are hearing a great deal more about bigotry in this campaign than the subject warrants. There can be no defense of religious or any other sort of bigotry, but also there can be no defense of making capital out of religious bigotry, and that is precisely what Governor Smith is doing in this campaign in order to gain the votes of those who are bigoted."

"This is dangerous business, and also it is very unfair to all Catholics and especially to the great numbers of men and women of that faith who are Republicans and are going to vote for Hoover."

Smith to Be Badly Defeated

"Governor Smith is going to be defeated, and in my opinion very badly defeated, but he is not going to be defeated on account of his religion. His defeat will be due in part to his inability to demonstrate any grasp of the affairs of this country that is even comparable to that shown by Herbert Hoover and in part to the fact that he represents a kind of government that the people of the United States most emphatically do not want."

"The people do not want Tammany in the White House. We have heard so much about the whispering campaign only because Governor Smith has chosen to concentrate his largest efforts on personal defense instead of on national issues. The personal element exists in every campaign. Every candidate for high public office, or for any office for that matter, is maliciously attacked by the kind of people who cannot comprehend anything higher than petty personalities. Usually they are ignored by the candidate. Governor Smith has made them his chief issues."

Contemptible Propaganda

"Religious bigotry is difficult to deal with, for it does not answer to reason, but fortunately it does not have to be dealt with. A negligible number of people will vote against Smith on account of his religion and a certain number of people will vote for him because of his religion. There is some scurrilous and thoroughly contemptible religious propaganda against Smith, but there is exactly the same sort of propaganda being circulated against Hoover. Some of the anti-Hoover farm propaganda, for instance, is as detestable and as vicious as the religious propaganda against Smith, but it has never appeared in American politics."

"Hoover has very properly paid no attention at all to any of this stuff, while Smith has not only given the

many absurd charges against him the most public attention, but also has brought his religion into the picture by saying in Oklahoma City that it was not his Tammany connection and record but his religion that was alienating voters. . . .

Smith's Real Stand Unknown
"Nobody knows what Smith stands for. He is personally against the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, and he has some kind of a plan of his own. But he has publicly admitted that if he were elected President he would be just as powerless to alter either the Constitution or the enabling act as any private citizen. Even if as President he could do anything, his party is solidly against him. So really his views on prohibition are not nearly so important as are his views, if he has any, on what the country should eat for breakfast."

"As far as I can discover, he has not expressed a clean-cut policy on any other question. He has become some kind of a tariff convert, although it is not of record that his party has changed its tariff principles. Smith plainly knows nothing whatsoever about the tariff, else he would not have declared with childlike simplicity that he was for the kind of tariff that would suit everyone."

For and Against McNary Bill
"He is both for and against the McNary-Haugen bill, but his position on this is so delicate that he always has to read his exact position from a sheet of paper which he keeps handy. On every national question he is simply and solely for one perfect law. His speeches somehow remind me of patent medicine advertisements—of the good old-fashioned sort that represented the contents of the bottle as an infallible cure for whatever ailed you."

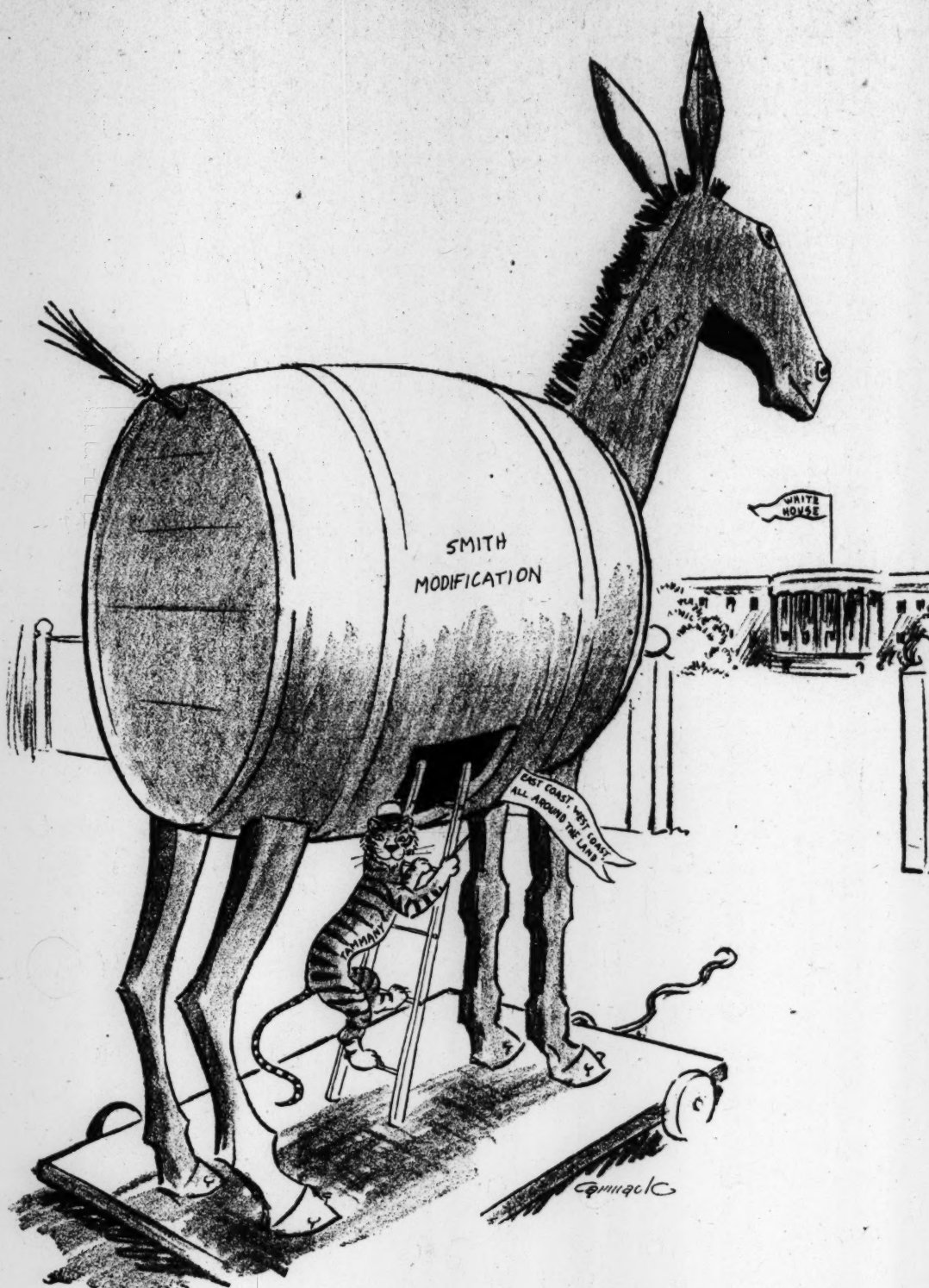
"His personality and the fact that he is one of the candidates for the Presidency naturally attract large crowds to see him and to hear him speak. While not belittling the fervor of the demonstration of his political adherents, we can parallel such demonstrations with the campaigns of Bryan on the several occasions on which he ran for the Presidency. In the case of Bryan the enthusiasm always oozed out before election day and the sober second judgment of the American people, appraising him at his true worth, defeated him. Such will be the fate of Governor Smith on November 6."

Religious Issue a Boomerang
"The injection by Governor Smith of the religious issue into this campaign will undoubtedly prove a boomerang. Much of the opposition that ascribes to religious intolerance is due as a matter of fact to the activities of religious bodies which oppose him on ground of his anti-prohibition views and his Tammany association."

"If this country has prospered under the Coolidge policies and has been satisfied with his able administration—and there can be no question as to this—Mr. Hoover is the logical man to be his successor in office."

"To maintain our present prosperity we shall need a President who has a thorough knowledge of the potentialities of our foreign markets in which the surplus products of our expanding industries must be sold. In this respect Mr. Hoover is pre-eminently qualified by reason not only of his superlative ability but his unequalled experience."

The Trojan Donkey



for both himself and the Tammany organization."

Yet, Mr. Seibold submits, before Governor Smith became a presidential nominee, he was just a faithful Tammany man, most assiduous, say certain of his old friends, at finding jobs for "charwomen, janitors, inspectors, bartenders, waiters, and others in humble callings," in that Second Assembly District where his political patron, "Big Tim" Foley, ruled as boss. With this obedience to Tammany rule, it is asserted, Mr. Smith's career would have been brief.

Putting Best Foot Forward

Unquestionably, then, Tammany is exerting itself to put its best foot forward. But the query recurs: How deep does its reformation reach? Mr. Seibold points out the distinction between the original "Society of Tammany or Columbian Order," founded in 1789 for purposes charitable and benevolent, and the political organization which bears the same name, a distinction which is not always well understood. The original society, he explains, has a membership of about 800, while the voting strength of Tammany is approximately 1,000,000, in the five boroughs which make up New York City.

This means that "less than 1 per cent of the members of the Tammany political organization are Sachems, or members of the Tammany Society. The political Tammany maintains branches in every one of the 63 assembly districts of the greater city. Most of these institutions are styled 'Tammany Clubs.' In the boroughs

outside of Manhattan these clubs are designated as 'Democratic.'"

"The difference is in name only, because the Tammany machine of Manhattan virtually controls the other borough organizations after the fashion of a holding company. In former days quarrels among the leaders of borough clans were the rule. Now the systematic distribution of patronage and other gratuities keeps the borough satellites in line."

Vote Getters Rewarded

Yet Tammany still carries on its ancient practice of rewarding those who get out the vote. Although most of the men on the municipal payroll do some measure of work, Mr. Seibold quotes a recent survey as setting down this class as but 65 per cent of the whole number. Hence the necessary conclusion that about 40,000 servants of the city are making practically no contribution to the public welfare. It would not, then, be difficult to understand why the annual costs of both the State and the city have enormously increased.

Only a generation ago, Mr. Seibold holds, it would have been unthinkable for the Democratic Party to accept as its Presidential candidate a man trained in the Tammany tradition. The fact that this circumstance has come to pass has forced Tammany, in its history and its practices before the public light of investigation. Books are being written, articles in magazines and newspapers are numerous, all because one of Tammany's Sachems has become a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people.

How long will the two, Tammany

MEDICAL EXPERT WARNS AGAINST BEER AND WINES

Belief That Alcoholism Is
Rare on the Continent
Refuted by Facts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The fact that wine and beer are responsible for a form of alcoholism "no less dangerous" than that arising from the use of other liquors was stressed by Dr. J. D. Rolleston, medical superintendent of the Western Fever Hospital of London, in an address on "Some Aspects of the Alcohol Problem" to a meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance here.

Dr. Rolleston declared "the delusion is prevalent even among educated people who have been abroad that alcoholism is practically unknown in foreign countries where the cafes and beer gardens offer a less sordid appearance than that of the average British public house."

"No one, however, who has visited foreign hospitals, conversed with their medical staff, read the medical literature or observed the inhabitants, as I have had the opportunity of doing on many occasions, can fall to see how false such a view is. Dr. R. Herod, director of the International Bureau Against Alcoholism, has shown that alcoholism exists in a form no less dangerous than that which occurs in Great Britain, in countries where wine or beer is the principal beverage."

Alcoholism Increases in France

In support of this assertion, Dr. Rolleston quoted French statistics showing that since the war the consumption of alcohol in France had "progressively increased, so that the amount consumed today is barely less than that before the war. The diminution has been chiefly in distilled liquors, but has been much less in the case of wine, which represents the bulk of alcohol consumed." Increase in alcoholism, he continued, "has gone hand in hand with the consumption of alcohol, drink as is shown by the increased number of admissions to hospitals, asylums and prisons, due to this cause as compared with the number of admissions during the war."

Dr. Rolleston quoted Dr. Robert Plank of Nuremberg, who stated that "when during the World War and the years immediately following it the alcohol content of beer in Germany was greatly reduced, there were comparatively few admissions to the mental hospitals, whereas when the alcohol content was subsequently increased, there was a rapid rise in the number of admissions."

Control Falls in Russia

In connection with the question of state control of the liquor traffic, Dr. Rolleston instanced the case of Russia, where the Soviet Government had rescinded the tsarist prohibition of vodka and restored its sale, "not only as a source of revenue, but also under the belief that it would bring the popular consumption of liquor under more effective control. The home-brew habit, however," he went on, "has continued just as be-

fore, so that the drink evil in Russia is assuming alarming proportions. It is obvious, therefore, that the more liquor there is available, the more is drunk and the more there is drunk, the greater the evils that result. The only conclusion that can be drawn is to prohibit the distribution of liquor in every form."

Dr. Rolleston quoted the judgment of a number of well-known physicians in the United States as to the uselessness of alcohol in the treatment of disease, and gave figures showing how in his own hospital he had brought down the amount of alcohol prescribed for patients from more than 2500 ounces in 1925 to 25 1/2 ounces in 1927, and to "a few drops" in the current year up to June 30. The mortality from diphtheria in 1927 was 3.01 per cent—"the lowest recorded figures in any of the fever hospitals in that year."

Prohibition Benefits in America

The figures for the first half of 1928 are even lower, and are also very low for other diseases. "Our experience at the Western Hospital," Dr. Rolleston said, "has indisputably proved that alcohol is by no means so indispensable a drug in the treatment of infectious diseases, especially diphtheria, as was once generally supposed."

The lecturer also mentioned that the importance of alcoholism was recently emphasized as a cause of cancer. At the cancer congress held in London last July statistics were given by Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson of the General Register Office showing that "nonconformist ministers and Anglican clergymen, who form the most sober bodies in the community, occupied the first and second places in the list of 173 occupational groups for low mortality from cancer."

In the latter part of his address, Dr. Rolleston made a kindly reference to The Christian Science Monitor, and said: "I would recommend those of my audience who are not familiar with the paper to read the short paragraphs now appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, entitled 'Prohibition Fruitage,' and contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present." He then read the item under this heading for Sept. 26, giving the views of Dr. Harold Goodwin, a prominent physician of Springfield, Mass.

NEW ILLINOIS AIRPORT IS FORMALLY OPENED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EVANSTON, Ill.—Dedication of the Evansville airport was declared one of the most important events to commercial interests here and in southwestern Indiana and adjacent territory in Illinois and Kentucky.

The event was marked by arrival of a squadron of government and private planes, including craft of the Interstate Air Lines Corporation of Chicago. Plans for the permanent hangar have been completed and work on the night-lighting system is being rushed to be ready by the time the north-south airmail service is inaugurated.

IMPORTS SHOW G. O. P. TARIFF AID TO FARMERS

Protection to Agriculture
Stressed by Western
Headquarters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Figures showing importations of farm products into the United States under recent Democratic and Republican tariffs and designed to indicate the benefits of Republican protection to the agriculture of the middle West have been issued from western Republican headquarters here.

"A study of the imports shows strikingly how, under the Underwood tariff, the imports of farm products were high, and as soon as the Republican Congress restored the protective tariff rates, the imports of farm products fell off," the statement says. "Even so, due to changing conditions from year to year, there is insufficient protection for some of the things the farmer produces, but Herbert Hoover has promised, if elected and given a friendly Congress, to rearrange the schedules to give the farmer ample protection."

"For the year 1919-1920, under the Underwood Tariff, there were imported 400,000 head of cattle, 88,468 head of sheep, 12,000,000 pounds of lamb and mutton, 36,000,000 pounds of beef, 113,000,000 pounds of butter, and 10,000,000 gallons of milk and cream."

"In the year 1923-1924, with the Republican tariff law in operation, there were imported 140,000 head of cattle, 35,500 head of sheep, 2,200,000 pounds of lamb and mutton, 13,500,000 pounds of beef, 23,000,000 pounds of butter, and 9,000,000 gallons of milk and cream."

"If the protective tariff does not protect the farmer, or gives only a little protection, as Governor Smith asserts, how do you account for these figures?"

CHILDREN OF HAGUE TOLD OF CARNEGIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—In commemoration of Andrew Carnegie's signing of a decree 25 years ago, whereby he gave \$1,500,000 for building the Hague Peace Palace, several hundreds of Hague secondary school children visited the Peace Palace.

The librarian, Dr. Jacob Ter Meulen told the children about the foundation as well as about Carnegie's life and work, while Dr. E. van Kesteren sketched the functions of the World Court and the Permanent Arbitration Court which are established in the Palace of Peace. Afterward the young people saw over the palace, thus receiving a lasting impression of this instrument for peace and good will.

'Morals of Tammany' Seen in Study of Tiger's 'Reform'

Magazine Article Gives Smith Credit for Refining
Methods—Details of Organization Told

The projection of Tammany Hall into the presidential campaign by the nomination of its protégé, Gov. Alfred E. Smith, has brought the publications of several books and magazine articles chronicling the history and aims of the organization, which for a century and a half has grown in the public thought as a symbol of corrupt influences in politics. To present information necessary for a clear understanding of the issues involved, The Christian Science Monitor is publishing reviews of several of these contributions.

"As a Presidential candidate, Smith has been the greatest asset in Tammany's history. Paradoxically, Tammany may prove to have been Mr. Smith's greatest liability." So concludes an article on "The Morals of Tammany," by Louis Seibold, appearing in the current November issue of the North American Review. Mr. Seibold, a journalist of long and wide experience and winner of the 1920 Pulitzer Prize for newspaper reporting, has written a most significant article dealing with Governor Smith and his relation to the "New Tammany." Claim has been made that this notorious Society, which has embodied during the greater portion of its long life all that is most disreputable in the conduct of the public business, has definitely reformed. Mr. Seibold takes occasion to inquire. How much of this claim has foundation? How deep does Tammany's reformation go?

The author feels it beyond dispute that the open and more aggressive methods which Tammany employed recklessly in the time, for example,

of Bosses Tweed and Croker, have been to a large extent abandoned. There may be proportionately as much graft and as many padded payrolls, he believes, in the Philadelphia and Chicago of today as in New York. New York offers more opportunities; that's all.

Status of District Leaders

The status of the Tammany district leaders differs vastly from that of 25 years ago. In 1923 these leaders are equally hard-working, perhaps, still having the interests and the welfare of their constituents at heart, still caring for the needy, finding jobs for the stranded, supplying entertainment in the forms of picnics, dances and chowder parties. But the pecuniary returns for these services do not take on the startling proportions of the older and palmer days. District leaders now have less power. Less money goes into the pockets of individuals, more into the coffers of the finance committee.

Altogether, declares Mr. Seibold, Tammany's methods have been refined. There is more ready access found to lawyers, whenever any questionable business comes to hand. The result is less flagrant scandal. Credit for such improvement belongs to Governor Smith. His keen eye, trained upon the public, has realized the need for reform. And he has been able to effect this apparent reform without the loss of Tammany's voting strength. "The recent career of Mr. Smith," writes Mr. Seibold, "has reflected a sincere determination to relegate the old standards of Tammany to the scrap heap and to chart a course of loftier ideals



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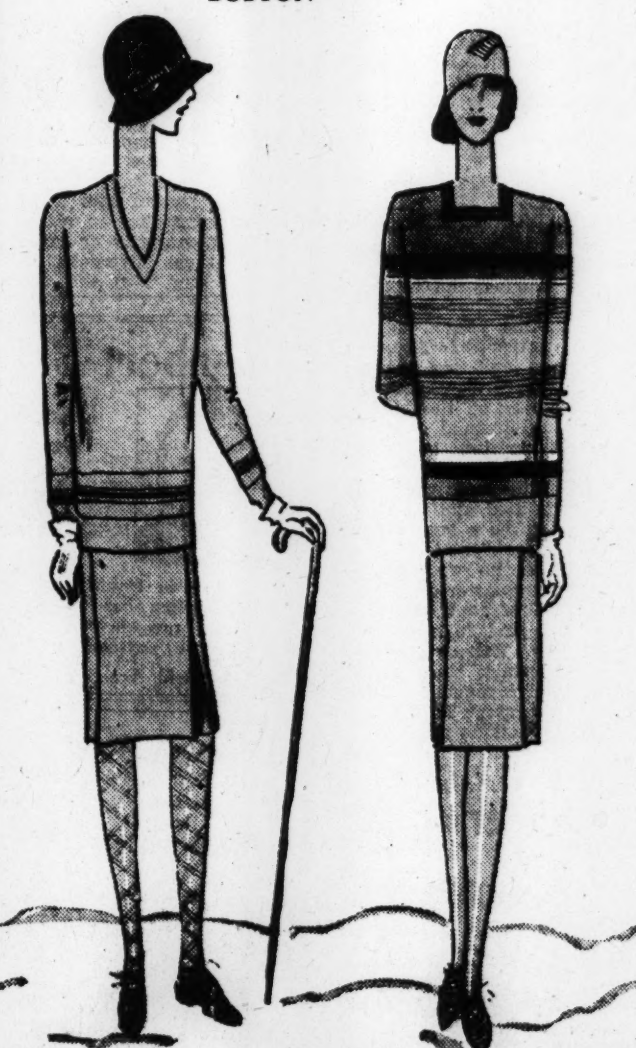
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Sweden's Liquor Control System Has Failed to End Bootlegging

Assistant Director Declares It Has, However, Reduced Arrests for Drunkenness and Is Success, but Might Not Be in United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—John Bergvall, vice-director of Stockholm's semi-official liquor control organization, who has come to the United States at the invitation of the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment to speak on the Swedish plan, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in an interview at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel why he is here, what he hopes to accomplish, and something of the operation of the liquor control system in his own land.

Mr. Bergvall said there is bootlegging in Sweden in various forms and that it is very difficult to eliminate it entirely, but that he believed it had been possible to reduce it very materially under the Bratt system. He said it was true that fact-finding questions had arisen and that the Swedish Parliament had asked for an investigation into the Bratt system.

Ideal Is No Liquor

"It is well to understand," he said, "that liquor is a controversial subject. This is true in Sweden as it is in America, and I dare say it will always be controversial and perhaps bitter. Of course, the ideal system would be for no liquor at all, if that could be attained, but I do not believe that even the most ardent prohibitionist feels such a condition is capable of accomplishment."

"There are in Sweden those who want absolute prohibition, and there are those who want absolute liberty. We feel that we have reached a middle ground in the Bratt system that is acceptable to the majority of the people. I do not believe that if the question were put to a popular referendum there would be material changes in the fundamentals of the system."

Mr. Bergvall made it very plain and asked that special emphasis be placed on the statement that he is not in America for propaganda purposes and that he will not urge the adoption of the Swedish system in the United States.

He was equally emphatic in denying statements he had heard and read that he was here to speak on behalf of the candidacy of Gov. Alfred E. Smith.

Not Meddling in Campaign
"You must realize—anyone must realize—that it would be a very great presumption on my part," he said, "to come to your country and meddle with your political or domestic affairs. I do not know of anything that would be regarded in Sweden as such bad taste as for a stranger to come within your gates and seek to influence decisions on your private affairs."

"I have been invited here by the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment to give an explanation of the Swedish system."

"I am not here to promote the cause of the wet element who want prohibition abolished, nor to speak on behalf of the drys who are fighting for a continuance and more rigid enforcement of the prohibition laws. I shall devote myself entirely to speaking in my own language on the Bratt system of liquor control."

Mr. Bergvall said he had been given to understand that the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment was an organization seeking a solution to the alcohol question in America, and that besides having him speak here on the Swedish system, it was engaged in an investigation and would bring speakers here to discuss the Canadian and the English systems.

"Nor is it my intention or desire to conduct propaganda for the Bratt system or to try to convert your people to it," he added. "What might be good for Sweden might not be good for America. As Dr. Bratt has told one of your representatives, the Swedish system is very involved and has many ramifications that go into complex social problems."

"It is a system that appears to be working satisfactorily in Sweden because it was designed and put into practical operation with special reference to conditions only as they obtain in Sweden."

Mr. Bergvall took occasion at this juncture of the interview to ask that a correction be made of an impression he said had been gained by publication in the Monitor of Oct. 3 of a statement that referred to him as a "Swedish government official coming to this country to aid American wets by a lecture tour."

His position with the liquor control system, he said, is not that of a government official, but as the employee of a semi-public corporation which has obtained the liquor concession in Stockholm. He reiterated that he was also desirous to correct any impression that might have been made that he was here to aid in the Bratt campaign.

While it is true that Dr. Ivan Bratt, founder of the liquor control in Sweden, is resigning, Mr. Bergvall said, the resignation was not made "under fire" or because of any friction in the liquor establishment. Dr. Bratt, he said, had obtained another position and felt that he could now afford to leave the system because it is demonstrating its effectiveness.

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Smith's Wet Plan Held Impractical

Illicit Liquor Would Pour In on Dry States, Miss Hood Tells W.C.T.U. Session

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—Out of a half-century's experience combating the legal liquor traffic, Miss Helen L. Hood, associate of Frances Willard, told the Illinois W. C. T. U. convention held at the home of the National W. C. T. U. why Governor Smith's theories for the amendment of prohibition laws would fail in practice.

"Governor Smith thinks that by local self-government and states rights real respect for law can be assured," said Miss Hood, who is state president. "We who have been in the saloon reign know that this is untrue. Before the Eighteenth Amendment three-fourths of the states were dry, but from the wet states a stream of illicit liquor was poured into the dry territory. This would happen again if the states are given the power to declare what the standard of alcohol should be."

"Governor Smith, in this advocacy of the return of wine and beer as a moral issue, involves the protection of our children's morals. Let every White Ribboner who goes to the ballot box Nov. 6 remember that we all are pledged to stand true to the Eighteenth Amendment, and this not only for the children of today, but that grand and great-grand children of the future shall live in a prohibition country."

SCOTS CHOOSE WOMAN PREACHER
GLASGOW—Miss Vera M. M. Findlay, a young graduate of Glasgow University, has accepted a call to Patrick Congregational Church, and will be ordained early in November.

This is the first time, it is said, that a lady minister has been called to a Scottish pulpit, and when she takes over her duties Miss Findlay will have the distinction of being the only woman preacher in Scotland to hold such a position.

Former Woman Governor Sees Woman President
SIOUX FALLS, S. D. (AP)—Prediction that "eventually the right woman will show up and women of the country will elect her President of the United States," was made by Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, former Democratic Governor of Wyoming.

"I believe that there is no office, political or commercial, but what the right woman can fill," Mrs. Ross said. "That is being demonstrated in thousands of cases, and it applies to the highest office of the land."

GUARDS WHITE MOUNTAINS
LACONIA, N. H. (AP)—James E. Scott of Washington, D. C. has arrived here to become chief forester in charge of the White Mountain District. He succeeded Ira T. Yarnell, who has been transferred to the forestry bureau in Washington.

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HOOVER STARTS WESTWARD TOUR ON NOVEMBER 1

To Speak in St. Louis Following Night Over National Hookup

WASHINGTON (P) — Herbert Hoover will leave Washington on his last campaign swing Nov. 1 and will speak in St. Louis on the night of Nov. 2.

This announcement was made at the personal headquarters of the Republican presidential candidate. Mr. Hoover will reach his home at Stanford University, near Palo Alto, Cal., on Nov. 5, and from his study there he will make his last address of the campaign, a radio appeal to the voters on behalf of the Republican national ticket.

While the entire itinerary for the westward trip has not yet been announced, Mr. Hoover will go through western Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky en route to St. Louis. His speech in the city will be delivered at the Coliseum, and will be broadcast over a national radio hookup.

Mr. Hoover was visited by a group of civic leaders, to whom he made a brief talk.

"The great tasks of life-saving in which it was my privilege to have a part with you are, thank God, things of the past, and today we look at a more hopeful world," he said. "The

disaster of the war is behind us. Today we have but one problem before us—to bring up those who lag in the ranks—march of progress to the front ranks—for we are all marching.

"It should like only to add that this great relief work in which the lives of tens of millions were preserved was only possible by the wholehearted generosity of my countrymen and women who always respond to the call of need without regard to nationality or religion."

Mr. Hoover's talk was in response to brief addresses by Felix M. Warburg of New York, who acted as chairman of the delegation which was presented to the nominee by Maurice Blegier of the Republican National Committee.

Coincident with the visit of the delegation of civic workers, a telegram from others in Chicago was made public at Hoover headquarters. Signed by Jane Addams, Julia C. Lathrop and a score of others, the message outlined reasons for the personal decision of the signers to support Mr. Hoover. These reasons were his "humanitarian service rendered as a private citizen to war-stricken people on both sides of the great conflict."

His administration of the Department of Commerce, which was termed "distinctive for his practice of collective action in calling into conference and co-operation those whose interests were involved," his far-reaching efforts to prevent waste, especially that of unemployment, "his protection and promotion of family welfare by better-homes conferences, housing reports, and by applying his experience in saving millions of children from starvation abroad to the Nation's care of its own children and mothers here at home."

Bulgarian Women Present Requests to Government for Women's Rights

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA — The Federation of Bulgarian Women's Societies, which consists of 67 organizations, having 7000 members, has just held its twenty-second annual meeting, at which it was decided to request the Bulgarian Government to take measures to completely enfranchise all adult Bulgarian women, beginning by giving them the right to vote in municipal elections and the right to be chosen on school boards, to grant women the right to be admitted to the bar, to increase the number of professional and occupational schools for girls, to pass a law making the fathers of illegitimate children responsible for the children's support, to give state aid to poor widows with small children, to give the husband and wife equal authority over all property acquired by them during the course of their married life, to make the same inheritance laws for boys and girls, and to discontinue the policy of dismissing women teachers and officials. A large delegation of prominent women called upon the ministers concerned to present these requests. The ministers received them very courteously and listened attentively to their recommendations.

During the past year the various women's societies have maintained 16 professional and occupational schools, carried on an extensive cultural activity, conducted several orphanages, nurseries and kindergartens, done a large amount of philanthropic work and participated in many movements for social and moral uplift. The following committees have been active: on education, on public and home hygiene, peace, women in industry and equal rights. The semi-monthly organ of the federation, edited by the president, Mrs. D. Ivanova, has 5770 paid subscribers.

Although women have a hard lot in Bulgaria and are not treated with sufficient respect, they are steadily advancing. They teach in all schools, including the university, serve as experts in agriculture and domestic science, fill administrative positions and are among the best poets and artists in the country. The Government also has promised to send women delegates to international conferences.

WAR LOAN CONVERSION SUCCESS IN AUSTRALIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MELBOURNE, Vic. — The success of the recent war loan conversion flotation of \$20,000,000, all subscribed within the Commonwealth, is hailed with satisfaction in financial circles in Australia. The money was required to meet a maturing war loan which had also been raised by public subscription, and the amount required was oversubscribed by \$1,700,000.

Commenting upon the success of the loan, Sir William McPherson, the leader of the Nationalist Party in the Victorian Parliament, said: "In view of the fact that there are to be no further conversion loans until 1930, and if state governments are moderate in their demands for loan money, we should now expect a considerable amount of money to be devoted to investment in industries, many of which are badly in need of it."

The Presidential Campaign Day by Day

Millard E. Tydings (D.), Senator from Maryland, in a speech at Port Washington, N. Y., the Associated Press says, quoted from prohibition enforcement reports to support his assertion that prohibition enforcement has been a failure.

James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, in announcing his support of Herbert Hoover, the Associated Press reports from Hartford, Conn., declares the G. O. P. nominee is a true liberal and is fitted "beyond any man of his generation" for the Presidency.

Dan Moody, Governor of Texas, attacked Senator Borah's speech in Dallas, the Associated Press says, asserting there is no need for "this kind of spell-binder to arbitrate the family difference that exists" among Texas Democrats.

Josephus Daniels, Wilson's Secretary of the Navy, speaking at Charlotte, N. C., the Associated Press says, charged Senator Borah with "spectacular inconsistency" in supporting Herbert Hoover.

William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, has arrived in Joplin, Mo., for a campaign speech for Herbert Hoover, the Associated Press reports.

Postmaster General New, in a speech at Jersey City, N. J., the Associated Press says, commenting on Governor Smith's Sedalia address, said the nominee had been misinformed as to the actual costs of government and had given "absolutely inaccurate" figures.

Benefits of a protective tariff were extolled by Senator Curtis, Republican vice-presidential candidate, in a speech at Pittsfield, Mass., the Associated Press says.

Senator Robinson, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, in a speech at Sioux City, Ia., the Associated Press says, called upon adherents to the Progressive Party to vote for the Democratic national ticket, charging ultra-conservatism and reactionary influences dominate the Republican Party and its standard bearer.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of President Roosevelt, corrected in New York a statement that said she favored Governor Smith's candidacy, the Associated Press says. She said she intended a clear-cut declaration in favor of Mr. Hoover.

Charles L. McNary, Senator from Oregon, co-author of the McNary-Haugen Bill, is in the Middle West to campaign for Herbert Hoover.

Pennsylvania expects nearly 4,000,000 men and women to go to the polls on Nov. 6, the Associated Press says.

The Socialist National Campaign Committee characterized as ridiculous Herbert Hoover's charge in his New York speech that Governor Smith's program is Socialistic, as did the party's nominee for the Presidency, Norman Thomas, in a speech at Syracuse, N. Y., the Associated Press reports.

Carter Glass, Senator from Virginia, in a speech at Richmond, Va., the Associated Press says, rebuked Senator Borah for his activities in behalf of Herbert Hoover and, in vigorous language, criticized Bishop James Cannon Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and defended the stand of Governor Smith on prohibition.

Henry B. Steagall, representative from Alabama, declared in a speech

at Abbeville, Ala., the Associated Press says, he thought it "strange that orthodox ministers could vote for a man who believes in the evolution theory."

Samuel Undermyer, New York attorney, in endorsing the candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Associated Press says, charged that Albert Ottinger had been nominated by the Republicans for Governor "solely because he is a Jew and as a foil to cover the campaign of bigotry that the Republican Party is waging throughout the Nation."

Irving L. Lenroot, former Senator from Wisconsin, said if it were not for the "false issue of prohibition in this campaign, Wisconsin would give Hoover a record majority," the Associated Press says.

To encourage college students to take an active part in the presidential campaign, the campus division of the Republican National Committee has organized Hoover-Curtis Volunteer clubs in more than 200 western universities and colleges headed by student leaders among both boys and girls. Mr. Hoover is presented to these groups and by them to their fellow students as the "college man's candidate" with information to back up that label.

Republicans in Indiana are getting together in good shape, reported Miss Dorothy Cunningham, Republican national committee member from that state, at Western party headquarters at Chicago.

Prohibition is one of the two great questions in Kentucky, which used to be noted for its whisky, according to John G. Stoll, editor of the Lexington Leader. The other major issue is immigration.

In the case of Governor Smith's defeat, a majority of the public will interpret it as a national rejection of his liquor program, the Christian Century declares editorially.

Questioning Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Labor candidate for re-election as Senator from Minnesota, on his stand on modification of the prohibition law, Arthur E. Nelson, Republican candidate for the Senate, said that he himself would vote against repeal or modification if elected.

Every Great Lakes city in Wisconsin will become an Atlantic seaport should the St. Lawrence waterway, which Mr. Hoover favors, become a reality, Mrs. Louise M. Dodson, personal representative at western headquarters of Mrs. Alvin T. Hart, vice-chairman, declared in an appeal sent to Wisconsin women.

One of the largest luncheons ever held by Chicago women, it was said, took place when the Illinois Women's Democratic Club met to hear the party's state and local candidates.

The Knox County Association of Churches, in an annual meeting, urged Baptist pastors to preach sermons on law enforcement and prohibition the Sunday before the national election. The meeting expressed "painful disappointment" in the Democratic Party's candidate for President. Several other county and district Baptist associations in Tennessee have recently gone on record for prohibition.

The Synod of Tennessee, Presbyterian Church, in resolutions declared, "The cause of prohibition and Christian citizenship are involved in issues of the campaign."

John J. Blaine, Senator from Wisconsin, where he is one of the leaders in the La Follette organization, is announced as the chief speaker at a closing Democratic rally in Chicago.

A straw vote taken among farmers by the Farm Journal of Philadelphia gave Mr. Hoover 45,798 and Governor Smith 27,054.

George N. Peek, equalization fee leader and now chairman of the Smith Independent Organization Committee, has sent a telegram to Nebraska farmers, in which he says, "If the farmers of the Nation generally do not accept this opportunity to improve their own economic condition by electing Governor Smith, if they do not grasp the proffered help, I do not see how they can expect any political party in the future to listen to them or to consider their protests seriously."

Isidore H. Fox, a Jewish member of the Massachusetts legislature, replied at a Republican rally in Boston to charges by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York that the Republicans are responsible for religious intolerance in the campaign. This issue, he declared, has been raised by the Democrats "as a specious argument to entice liberal Republican votes."

An announcement by Dr. J. Edgar Park, president of Wheaton College, brings the total of Massachusetts

college and university presidents who have declared in favor of Hoover to 13. The others are presidents A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University, Wallace W. Atwood of Clark P. W. Thatcher of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, John A. Cousens of Tufts, Arthur Stanley Pease of Amherst, Harry A. Garfield of Williams, George W. Colman of the Babson Institute, S. W. Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ellen F. Pendleton of Wellesley, Ada Comstock of Radcliffe, and Mary Woolley of Mount Holyoke.

A Hoover motor caravan of two automobiles, one carrying a speaker's platform, has started a tour of industrial centers in Massachusetts. It will carry labor speakers and the Hoover motion picture film, "Master of Emergencies."

Complaint that the square for voting for Democratic electors on the Massachusetts ballot is directly adjacent to the column of electors for the Workers' Party, and might lead to mistaken marking of ballots, has been made by a member of the Democratic State Committee, Fredrick W. Cook, Secretary of State, replied that the columns are distinctly separated on the ballot, and clear instructions given for marking.

In a statement commending Herbert Hoover as a statesman, rather than a politician, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, co-founder with her husband of the Volunteers of America, Inc., has announced in New York she stands for the election of the Republican candidate for President.

Basing his opposition to Governor Smith on four grounds—farm relief, tariff, prohibition and knowledge of foreign affairs—Charles Alexander Richmond, president of Union College, in a speech at Schenectady, N. Y., declared himself for Herbert Hoover.

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, of Minneapolis, former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in a radio address from New York, declared the candidacy of Herbert Hoover gave the women of America an opportunity to put in the Presidency one who represented the national ideals and aspirations of women.

George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska, Progressive, announced in Portland, Ore., the Associated Press says, that he will support Governor Smith, Democratic nominee for the Presidency, and that he will start on a speaking tour in Mr. Smith's behalf "within a few days."

Smith Hopes Tour to Swing East for Him

(Continued from Page 1)

tional ticket in 1916, much to the surprise of the politicians. In Massachusetts, it is understood that undersurface differences among Democratic leaders in Boston are working to cut into Governor Smith's strength in the city. On the surface these difficulties are apparently smoothed out, but behind the scenes they are said to be active and bitter.

The factionalism is reported to be over the assumption of party leadership by David I. Walsh, Democratic Senator from Massachusetts, who is

up for re-election. There is a report that Mr. Walsh was not keen for Governor Smith's nomination, on the ground that two candidates of the same religious faith would not help him in his close senatorial contest. Mr. Walsh, whatever his personal views on the matter, is zealously campaigning for Governor Smith.

Republican hopes for carrying Massachusetts for Mr. Hoover center on the towns and rural sections of the State piling up a large vote for the Republican candidate and that Governor Smith will not run better than an even race in the cities. The Democrats on the other hand claim that not only will their standard bearer run strong in the cities but will cut in on the Republican suburban vote.

Democratic leaders, discussing in confidence the New England situation, say that they appear to have excellent chances of carrying Massachusetts for Governor Smith and to a lesser degree, Rhode Island. They give him only outside chances in the other states, but assert that he will poll large votes in all of them.

An unprecedented registration throughout New England, as in many other states in the country, is an unknown quantity in the presidential election. Managers of both candidates are claiming the increased vote as favorable to their side. In Massachusetts the Democrats assert that much of this enhanced ballot is due to the interest of Roman Catholic women, who in the past have not been interested in elections.

Before Governor Smith departed for his New England tour, it is known that Democratic leaders of New York State discussed the increased registration there. The fact that the greater proportion of this vote is in Republican strongholds is a matter of much concern to them, it is understood. In New York City, it was declared the heaviest registration was in anti-Tammany wards.

Up-state counties in New York which are strongly Republican also show unusually large registration. Most of this, political leaders say, is a woman vote, which is expected by them to go strongly for Mr. Hoover.

Democratic leaders are reported to be deeply mystified by the discrepancy, as they assert, between the large crowds that have greeted Governor Smith everywhere in his personal campaigning and the polls and surveys in these cities and states which indicate that Mr. Hoover is running ahead of his Democratic opponent.

Republican leaders declare that the explanation of the large crowds that Governor Smith has experienced is primarily curiosity. The numerous polls showing Mr. Hoover ahead of him bears this out, they say. The fact that in a number of cities where he paraded women have waved Hoover banners and children have yelled "hurrah for Hoover" is also claimed by them as indicating the true sentiment of these communities.

TEACHER SAYS SCHOOL SHOULD MIRROR TIMES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASADENA, Calif. — The modern school should be a mirror reflecting the times, in the opinion of John A. Sexson, superintendent of the Pasadena City Schools, in an address delivered here.

Theater and Radio Interests Propose to Merge Forces

Vaudeville Corporation Invites Stockholders to Consider Amalgamation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Wide development of public entertainment through collaboration between the vaudeville circuit operated by the Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corporation and the Radio Corporation of America is proposed in a letter to stockholders of the vaudeville corporation just made public.

A project is outlined for formation of a holding company to be known as the Radio-Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corporation and the capital stock of the F. B. O. Productions, Inc., an associated company of the Radio Corporation of America. Stock would be issued to the Radio Corporation in return for the use of various patents, and exchange of services and co-operation in research in the amusement field.

David Sarnoff, vice-president and general manager of the Radio Corporation of America, is mentioned as chairman of the board of directors of the new company. Control of the company would be vested in the stockholders of the Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corporation considered as a group.

Assets of the new company would be approximately \$100,000,000, including the assets of Keith-Albee-Orpheum and F. B. O. Productions alone, since the present constitution of the Radio Corporation of America is not affected under the proposal, its relations with the new unit being entirely contractual.

In high Wall Street circles the opinion is expressed that the proposed consolidation of producing and distributing companies in the motion picture and theatrical business would result in the genesis of one of the most important factors of the amusement industry in this country. The group, it is stressed, would have access to the discoveries and research work of the Radio Corporation of America and thus be in position to compete actively in the talking-motion picture, radio-casting and allied fields.

The letter to stockholders sets forth the conditions under which new stock would be issued and outstanding shares exchanged or assigned, and declares that the committee which worked out the proposal believes that the new organization would permit of "a combination of vaudeville, talking moving pictures and radio with vast possibilities of expansion in the entertainment field."

The committee appointed to conduct negotiations includes E. F. Albee, Walter Cooke, Maurice Goodman, Marcus Helman, B. B. Kahane, Joseph P. Kennedy, and J. J. Murdoch.

HEADS GRAND COMMANDERY

Clarence E. Burleigh of Brookline was unanimously made head of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island during the 125th annual convocation of that organization, held in Masonic Temple, Boston.

SHIPPING BOARD LENDS \$4,500,000 UNDER NEW ACT

To Finance Building of Four Ships by New York Firm for Foreign Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The first loan made by the Shipping Board to American builders, amounting to \$4,500,000, is announced. It will go to the Export Steamship Corporation of New York, to finance the building of four combination passenger and freight vessels to ply between New York and Mediterranean ports. The loan amounts to three-fourths of the cost of building the vessels as under the terms of Jones-White Merchant Marine Act of 1928.

This is the first action taken under the new law intended to restore the American flag to the seas and seek to regain for American vessels the prestige of the days of the Yankee clipper. The amount of the loan is still tentative and will depend on the cost of building the new vessels. It will be borrowed from the Shipping Board's revolving loan construction fund of \$250,000,000 at low interest rates.

The Jones-White Act amended the loan provisions of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, increasing the amount of such loans from two-thirds to three-quarters and providing that interest should be at "the lowest rate of yield of any outstanding government obligation." The previous rate was 4 1/2 per cent. The loan marks the first step under the sharply debated law giving assistance to private shipping. The Jones-White Act also gives the Post Office Department authority to enter into long-term contracts for carrying American mail. The contract carries with it the provision that within a reasonable time the lines will build new ships of larger, faster and better type into service.

The Shipping Board will act soon on several pending applications for similar aid. The new export vessels will be 3200 gross tons, 450 feet long, and carry 100 passengers. The board also announced it had certified the motorships Californian and Missonir and the steamer Malolo of the Hawaiian Steamship Company as exempt from income taxes on its return for the year 1927, under the Merchant Marine Act. The total amounting to \$3,128,941.

NEW MARKET FOR HENEQUEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY — A market for Mexican henequen is being opened in England according to reports to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor from the Mexican Consul General in London. Figures supplied by the agent of the Yucatan henequen growers in London show that shipment during one month resulted in the sale of 48,991 bales, distribution of 58,000 bales on existing contracts and entries for storage of 49,000 bales. The amount in storage was 122,000 bales.

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For the information of the people of New England a series of messages, of which this one is being published by the gas industry of New England. They contain interesting facts about GAS—THE BETTER FUEL—and its importance in your home and business.

RADIO

Television Limitations Are Emphasized in R. M. A. Report

Exhaustive Survey Indicates Need for Use of Short Waves—Reproduction Now Crude

This is the first of a series of six authoritative articles on the status of television experiments. The articles are sponsored by the Radio Manufacturers' Association, Inc., and are written by R. P. Clarkson, an outstanding radio author. These articles are designed to give complete information on television, truthfully and authoritatively, from the Radio Manufacturers' Association, which includes nearly 300 radio manufacturers representing approximately 98 per cent of radio products presented to the public. The R. M. A. recently concluded an exhaustive survey of television, and the articles by Mr. Clarkson are the result.

NEW YORK—There are now in the United States approximately 640 radio-casting stations, ranging in power from five watts up to a permitted maximum of 50,000 watts. These are only the stations in the so-called "broadcast band" which officially extends from 189.9 meters to 545.1 meters, but is commonly spoken of as the 200 to 600 meter band. Many of these stations have "short wave" associates, or companion stations which send out on wavelengths below 100 meters the same programs, at least during certain hours.

Any television reception by the general public at the present time involves one of two things. Either the sending of images must take place within the 200 to 600 meter band or the public must buy special television receivers. If the sending of television images should be done in the broadcast band, it is admitted that most of the up-to-date receiving sets could be used for reception, and in place of the loudspeaker one would merely plug in a device to make the signal visible instead of audible. For the experimenter, this can be done.

However, the number of stations which are sending images is small, the results to date are crude and difficult to receive, the apparatus to create the image is cumbersome, and involves moving machinery which in turn requires electrical connections entirely apart from the set. Incessant attention is required for the instant to instant regulation of the device, while no device can be used except for the particular station it matches, so that there can be no possible appeal to the general public.

The first step in any wide, general development of television will be for the establishment of sufficient transmitting stations so that a purchaser, wherever he may live, has at least one possible program he can tune to. And, of course, he would prefer a choice. Then, instead of the very few minutes occasionally given to a broadcast at present, there would be broadcasts of such length as to permit some degree of enjoyment. It is also obvious that there must be a standard adopted by the various stations which will permit a receiver to be used equally well on all of them. Otherwise, there can be no nationwide use or sales of television receivers.

Transmission Widely Varied
At the present time, so far as the general public is concerned, there are only two stations attempting anything approaching consistent tele-

vision. These are WGY at Schenectady, on a wavelength of 379.5 meters, and WNY in the New York area, on 328 meters. There are short waves carrying these programs also, as follows:

WGY—Schenectady—379.5 meters.
WNY—New York—328 meters.
WJZ—New York—30.9 meters.
WJZ—Schenectady—21.96 meters.
WJZ—Schenectady—31.4 meters.

In addition there is 3XX near Washington, D. C., operating on 46.7 meters, and carrying a program of dancing shadows or silhouettes, transmitted from a film, a sort of miniature moving picture in a rather simple form. There are several stations in the middle West commencing this type of broadcast this winter. At one time WLEX of Boston on 62.5 meters and 1XAY on the same wave had regular schedules, but they have been discontinued. Also WCFM in Chicago on 61.5 meters has been broadcasting as has also 8XAY of Pittsburgh on 62.5 meters, and both continue.

In all cases the hours devoted to this type of radio-casting are few and the time subject to change. In the New York area there are daily five-minute periods at various hours. The Schenectady broadcasts are of half hour or full hour duration several times a week.

Even aside from the widely different receivers necessary to get every one of these broadcasts, ranging as they do from 379.5 meters to 21.96 meters, it would be necessary also to have different television apparatus for the different stations. The images at different speeds, and the images themselves are of different "screens" or number of lines corresponding to the screen of a half-ton reproduction. At present the screens used are either 24 or 25, or approximately that. WNY is using 44, and the Chicago station 45. The Schenectady broadcasts are 24 and the rest are 48, which bids fair to become most popular. The speeds range from 450 to 1,280 lines per second. This means from about 8 pictures per second to 21. The usual "movie" is 16 per second.

In spite of these pioneering stations, most of whom are carrying on this work either to gain experience and knowledge against the time when television actually arrives, or to aid in the encouragement of experimentation, there is no general tendency for radio-casting stations to enter this field. In fact, it is a question whether the Radio Commission will permit the stations now indulging to continue, except as suggested by one of the commissioners, it be done after midnight.

Cause of Lack of Interest
It is the unsuitability of the radio-cast band which is largely responsible for such lack of interest on the part of most of the television radio-casters and is largely responsible, also, for the poor results on the part of those who have taken up the matter. This arises from the legal separation of stations by only 10,000 cycles. The effect of this restriction is to limit the frequency transmitted from any station to 5000 cycles, ample enough for voice and music because even Galli-Curci's highest note will not reach 15,000 cycles and the overtones of a violin or its harmonics will be of little power above 5000 cycles. For television purposes, however, a frequency limitation of 5000 cycles immediately makes impossible either quality or action. If 16 pictures per second are transmitted, no one picture can be made up of more than 312 impulses or dots. Assuming a

square picture, and the quality of even an ordinary newspaper cut, the maximum size possible would be about one-quarter of an inch square. By using a single sideband, and thus utilizing the entire 10,000 cycles, the area would be doubled. By reducing the action to the flickering stage of the old movies, and being satisfied with a quality poorer than the crudest of the printer's work, one can secure an image 1 1/4 inches square.

In one or two instances, for demonstration only, the Radio Commission has granted permission to ignore the legal limitations and fair results have been obtained in an image about three inches square. It can be demonstrated that this size is about the limit that can ever be reached with a good image showing moderate action, using the rotating disk system without a multitude of receivers.

Ignoring any difficulties to be overcome, however, it is certain that even 20,000 or 40,000 cycles separation of stations will not ultimately suffice. That means television must go down to the short waves.

Cotton Textile Men See Their Goods Popular

Believed to Rest With Them to Supply Demand for Style and Beauty

If cotton manufacturers continue actively to serve the demand for beauty in cotton goods to make stylish clothing for women, the last year and the coming year may prove to be the period of recovery of the cotton textile industry from its slump, G. Edward Buxton, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said in opening the annual convention of that organization in Boston.

"The unmistakable trend of cotton toward style significance is the one development of the year which easily is of greater importance than any other consideration," he said. "If we are alert to seize this opportunity and employ every possible means to give the American woman a satisfactory range of fabrics which harmonize with the latest style tendencies, we may hereafter point to the past 12 months as the year which marked the progress of our industry from its deepest depression to a cycle of reasonable employment and fair profit."

"The style supremacy which has for a generation rested with other and competitive fibers stands ready, I firmly believe, to return to cotton provided we do not ourselves offend in interpretation of what is wanted in standards of gray cloth, finishing, color, design and suitability of the final product."

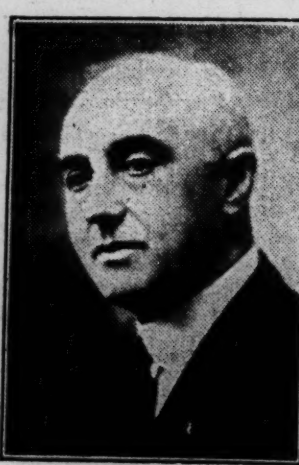
"In this present more hopeful situation it is a genuine satisfaction to feel that we may count on many powerful allies who have made vast strides in technical skill and style appreciation during the last decade. The textile chemist, the garment manufacturer and the dressmaker, the textile artist and designer, the distributor and last, but not least, the laundries of America. The laundries are led by aggressive national and local associations who have educated both themselves and their public to the skillful handling of even the sheeted and most colorful of cotton fabrics."

Discussing new and broadened uses for cotton goods, E. C. Morse of the Cotton-Textile Institute, forecast that fine cottons will be used for dresses to an even greater extent than last year, and said there was a lack of cotton dresses on the market this year to retail between \$5 and \$20. Dress manufacturers who previously have manufactured from competitive fibers for this line are introducing cotton into their lines this season, he said.

FLEISCHMANN EARNINGS
Fleischmann Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of \$14,604,547, after charges and federal taxes, compared with \$14,467,358 in the first nine months of the previous year. Net income for the September quarter was \$5,074,492, compared with \$5,162,066 in the third quarter of 1927. Nine months' earnings are equal to \$3.23 a share in the like period of 1927. The September quarter earnings are equal to \$1.42 a common share, compared with \$1.14 a share in the third quarter of 1927.

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Radio Program Notes

SEVERAL compositions by Sir Arthur Sullivan will be sung by a mixed quartet during the Enna Jettick program to be broadcast through the NBC, Sunday evening, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time, or 7 o'clock, central standard time.

"The Long Day Closes" and "A Regular Royal Queen," from "The Gondoliers" have been arranged as part-songs. The singers include Betty Ayers soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; Edwin Delbridge, tenor; and Leon Salathiel, bass. Salon Alberti will be at the piano, while further accompaniment will be provided by a string trio. The closing number will be Leslie's "How Sweet the Moonlight Sleeps."

The Enna Jettick program will be heard through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WJR, KYYW, KWK, WREN, WRHM and WTMJ.

One of the greatest of contemporary violinists, Efrem Zimbalist, has been chosen as featured guest artist of the next Vitaphone Jubilee Hour, which is to be broadcast by stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 9:30 o'clock, eastern standard time, Monday night, Oct. 29. Zimbalist is to be supported by the usual Jubilee cast, including a symphony orchestra, vocal chorus and instrumental and vocal soloists.

In view of the formal nature of all of the Vitaphone Jubilee hours, it is impossible to give a detailed program of what is to take place. The Vitaphone program will be broadcast by WOR, WNAC, WEAN, WICC, WPBL, WMAK, WCAU, WCAO, WJAS, WLBW, WADQ, WAIT, WKRC, WGHF, WMAQ, WWOV, WSPD, WHK, KMOX and KMBC.

A special arrangement of Chopin's "Polonaise Militaire" will be heard in the "Half Hour of Harmony" to be broadcast through the NBC, Sunday, Oct. 28, at 1:30 o'clock, eastern standard time.

Frank Cuthbert, baritone, will be the vocal soloist, singing Poniatowski's "Old Yeoman's Wedding Song" and "Little Auldrie" by the Sea. Laurent, a rhythmic chant of the Irish fisherman.

The unusual symphony orchestra known as "The Peerless Reproduction" offers "Valse Bluettes," a charming waltz by Drigo, "Une Tabatière à Musique," in a special arrangement featuring the wood-wind instruments. The period closes with Grainger's "Molly on the Shore," a delightful Irish reel, played here by the ensemble.

Stations transmitting this feature are: WEAH, WEEL, WTIC, WJAZ, WTAG, WCH, WLIT, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WSAI, WGN, KSD, WHO, WJAB, WDAI, KYOO, WFT, KPCC, WTMJ, WHAS, WCCO, WBT, WSM, WOA and WOC.

On Sunday evening Oct. 28, WBAL, Baltimore, will present Samuel Maurice Stern, cellist, in a program by the Alsatian composer, Louis Beethoven. Mr. Stern, whose cello playing has given him a musical reputation that extends beyond the boundaries of Baltimore, will play "Variations Symphoniques," notably one of the most beautiful works ever written for the cello. As the "Variations" requires approximately 15 minutes to play, Mr. Stern will present this work in two episodes, appearing twice as soloist on the twilight program to be heard from 7 to 8 o'clock, eastern standard time.

Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press, will be the featured speaker of the Collier's Radio Hour to be broadcast through the NBC, Sunday evening, Oct. 28.

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In every Season
Bright and dim

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acts that have become household names in the seven years of WLW's history, a large orchestra of the best of Cincinnati's musicians, and a multiplicity of unusual features will combine to make the six hours of the opening program probably the most extraordinary sequence of radio entertainment ever offered by an independent radio station.

The new WLW represents the most modern developments in radio-cast engineering. It is the result of research carried on by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc. Into its construction have gone the resources of the largest research organization in the world and the experience of 50 years of telephone development. The equipment has been undergoing service tests for over a year at 3XN, the experimental station of the Bell Laboratories at Whippany, N. J.

A special salon arrangement of Brahms' "Apple Blossoms" will be played by the A. and P. Gypsies during their regular weekly program through the NBC, on Monday evening, Oct. 29, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time.

Under the direction of Harry Horlick they also offer on this date a love song by Nathaniel Shilkret "I'll Dream of You," and an appropriate gypsy dance of Saint-Saens. Other features in this program are an operatic medley from Bizet's "Carmen," a Meyerberg "Fackeltanz" and the "Mazurka" from the ballet of Debussy's "Coppelia."

This program will be heard through WEAH, WTAG, WGY, WWJ, WOC, WEEL, WCH, WGR, WSAI, WHO, WTIC, WLIT, WCAE, WGN, WDAF, WJAB, WRC, WTMJ and KSD.

Schubert songs—full of the melody and beauty so characteristic of his work—will be heard over WBAL, Baltimore, on Monday evening, Oct. 29, from 9 to 9:30, when Margaret Gilner, contralto, will present a program composed entirely of these songs.

Margaret Gilner is a well-known church soloist and is the leading contralto for the Play Arts Guild, a successful "Little Theater" group. She has chosen four of the most widely known of the Schubert songs. These are: "Heiden Roselein" (Hedge Roses); "Ave Maria"; "Hark, Hark the Lark"; and "Ständchen" ("Serenade"). Miss Gilner will present this song recital as soloist for the WBAL String Quartet.

MOTOR OUTPUT LOWER
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—September production (factory sales) of motor vehicles in the United States reported to the Department of Commerce, was 413,722, of which 258,872 were passenger cars and 154,850 were trucks, compared with 461,356 passenger cars and trucks in August, and 260,357 in September, 1927. Canadian automobile production in September totaled 21,193 units, comprising 15,372 passenger cars and 5,821 trucks, compared with August production of 24,274 passenger cars and 6,971 trucks, and the September, 1927, production of 8,651 passenger cars and 2,581 trucks.

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HOLLAND-JAVA AIR ROUTE COST IS ANALYZED

Division of Subsidy Planned—Passenger Income Should Cut Down Cost

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—General Snijders, an ardent supporter of aeronautics, has calculated that a regular weekly air service, Holland-Java and vice versa, would not mean exorbitant sacrifices on the part of the exchequer. On the contrary, after some time, such a service, apart from the ideal advantages of such a close communication between the motherland and the colonies, would probably become self-supporting. In Handelsberichten General Snijders comes to the following conclusions:

In the experimental mail flights, arranged on the initiative of the committee for the flight, Netherlands-Indies, and the Dutch East Indian Aerial Navigation Society, on April 2-4 last from Sourabaya via Semarang to Sabang, and on April 21 from Marseilles to Rotterdam, about 400 kilograms of mail was carried. For airmail services between Amsterdam and Batavia, Java, one may reasonably reckon on 500 kilograms of letters and postcards, a total of 35,000 per trip. Assuming that an average extra postage of 40 cents Dutch, or 16 dollar cents, is charged on this will yield 14,000 dollars per trip. The flight would take, say, 90 flying hours. The last trip with Mr. van Leer Black on board was accomplished in 86½ hours going and 9½ hours returning. From the latter 3½ hours should be deducted on account of deviations from the actual route. For a new service, with faster machines, General Snijders' estimate is therefore not too low.

For services with three-motor Fokker-Jupiter machines the net cost of flying would be 90 florins, or \$36, per hour, salaries of crew of three, 40 per cent of cost of flying, amounting to 36 florins per hour; therefore gross cost of flying 126 florins per hour. General expenditure, including

ing service on land, insurance, publicity, writings-off, etc., is estimated at 70 per cent of the gross cost of flying, or 88 florins per hour. Total cost of the service 214 florins, or \$86, per hour.

A flight between Amsterdam and Batavia will thus cost 90x214 florins or 19,260 florins. The receipts of the mail would be 14,000 florins, leaving a working deficit of 5260 florins per service, or, in the event of a weekly service either way, of 104x5260 florins, or 547,000 florins, \$219,000 per annum.

Estimating the capital required at 1,500,000 florins and assuming that the state guarantees a dividend of 5 per cent per annum, 75,000 florins will be required. Adding this to the working deficit of 547,000 florins, plus 13,000 florins for unforeseen expenditure, a subsidy of 633,000 florins will be needed to cover total deficit.

It would therefore be necessary that Holland and the Dutch East Indies should each grant a subsidy of half that amount, and the revenue of the mail be guaranteed by the postal authorities. Indeed these amounts are far from large. Moreover, passenger transport has been wholly left out in these calculations. The proceeds from this kind of traffic would greatly reduce the subsidy. Assuming that only two passengers per flight are carried at a cost of 2100 florins per head, inclusive of food and lodging en route, the subsidy would be reduced by 240,000 florins.

HEAVY BUYING OF COPPER DEVELOPS

Heavy buying of copper has been the feature of the market for the past several days. Both domestic and foreign consumers have placed large orders for shipment over the next 60 to 90 days.

The price for export is now 15½ cents c. i. f. European ports. This is an advance of ¼ cent a pound. New business has been done on this basis, and the indications point to further heavy transactions at the new quotation.

More inquiries have been coming in from the home trade at 15½ cents delivered to Connecticut valley points. Domestic consumers show eager interest in replenishing stocks as far ahead as January.

A pronounced show of strength, and this is taken as a herald of definite and steady market improvement.

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PACENT PHONOVOX—Newest triumph in musical reproduction. Plays any record (with steel or fibre needle) thru your radio... and gives a new and surprising tone beauty to your phonograph. All the volume you want. Really wonderful. Simple, easy to attach, nothing to get out of order. Switches from records to broadcasting instantly without changing a thing. Hear it.

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MANY SMALLER ORDERS HELP SHIPBUILDERS

End of Big Passenger Ship Programs Finds British Yards Still Busy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—With the launch of the Canadian Pacific liner, Duchess of York, recently there comes practically to an end the last big passenger shipbuilding program on hand in this country. This ship, built at the Clydebank Shipyard of John Brown & Co., was preceded by the launch of a smaller ship for the Canadian Pacific coastal service in British Columbia and makes the eleventh ship launched for this company in the space of one year and a day. The tonnage represented amounts to about 140,000 gross tons and it is one of the largest series of shipbuilding contracts placed in recent years.

Nowadays the launch of a ship is invariably accompanied by the query whether there are other ships waiting to follow on the vacated berth and in many cases recently the answer has been "no." The Canadian Pacific have one more high-class liner on order, the contract having been placed a month or two ago, and it is known that they will be ordering soon another ship, said to be as large as 25,000 tons, making her easily the largest in the Canadian trade.

Foreign Orders Increase
Fortunately, during the last few weeks there has been a recrudescence of new business which has not been confined to one district or to one type of ship, but is spread fairly well around the country. One of the most heartening features of this revival is that foreign owners are again finding British shipbuilding costs to be as low as anywhere and are coming back to yards from which they have not had ships since the war.

Several high-class passenger ships are to be built by Swan Hunter & Wigham Richardson for French owners, and it is significant that these owners found the British terms more favorable than they could have got in their own country, notwithstanding the existence there of special credit facilities provided by the State to encourage owners to keep their business at home. Then again, there has been a fair amount of cargo tonnage ordered which indicates that owners are a little more hopeful of the prospect of trade in the near future.

The Furness Shipbuilding Company have recently booked orders for two ships for North American owners, the Court Line are having another ship built by them in Northumbria and Shipbuilding Company which, since its reconstruction, has obtained a considerable amount of business. Another shipyard which is going again is that of Workman Clark & Co. of Belfast, who recently had the first launch they have built since the motor passenger ship Bermuda was launched in 1927.

Contract for Motorships
They have also received a contract to build eight ships for the Bank Line, for which Andrew Weir & Co. are managers. Four of them are to be steamships and four will be motorships employing the Sulzer type of engine for which Workman Clark & Co. hold a license. It will probably mean the reopening of the firm's South Yard and the opening of the Queen's Island Yard of Harland & Wolff, who now have contracts on hand for ships totaling 200,000 tons. Indeed, with the Bank Line contracts Belfast is probably better off for work than any other shipbuilding district.

The Blue Star Line have ordered from Cammell Laird & Co., Birkenhead, a cargo steamer of 12,000 tons. Recently the Blue Star Line had one of the largest building programs on hand in the country, with five passenger and cargo ships of 13,000 tons, and the fact that the company is ordering one cargo ship is a reminder that these big passenger ship programs, although welcome at the time, leave many vacant berths as the launching dates come round.

Lack of Big Programs
Most of this business, however, is of a different class from the passenger programs, and taking it altogether it will barely replace the large number of ships which have been launched in the last month or so, although it will go a long way toward providing employment during the winter months. The nature of the business, however, is such that it is split up among many shipyards and comes from a large number of individual shipowners, whereas what some of the bigger yards would like to see would be one or two large programs from the big shipping companies, such as would compare with the Canadian Pacific's contract, or those like the Cunard and P. & O., which were in the nature of replacing war losses.

BULGARIAN SEEDS SOLD IN BUDAPEST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOFIA—A very fine seed store, situated on one of the main streets of Budapest and owned by a Bulgarian gardener, B. Boneff, has just been opened by a festive ceremony at which the Bulgarian Archbishop from Vidin, Neofit, officiated. Many prominent Hungarians were present, and expressed their appreciation of the fact that a Bulgarian has become one of the first seed producers and distributors in Hungary, which is known as a country with advanced agricultural methods.

This achievement of a Bulgarian gardener in a strange land is in keeping with Bulgarian traditions. Bulgarian gardeners have settled near most of the largest cities in southeast Europe and in normal times pierce clear into the center of Russia. There are colonies of them around Budapest, and so many of them about Bucharest in Rumania that a vegetable garden there is called a "Bulgareya," while they also work in Croatia and about Salonika and furnish much of the milk and many of the vegetables for Constantinople.

Unique Fair of Artificial Silk Opens in Britain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—An artificial silk exhibition recently opened in Manchester, represents an important milestone in the history of this industry, being the most comprehensive demonstration of the fabrics that have ever been assembled in this country. Many leading manufacturers contributed to the display. The range of fabrics and colorings was striking.

At the opening ceremony, Lord Colwyn said: "This industry has come to stay and it will make its mark upon the world. And we are not alone. Other countries have got this fine artificial silk business. I see that Japan is growing and developing. Italy made in 1927, 22,000 tons of artificial silk and they employed 35,000 workpeople; Japan is doing one-fifth of that now, and those of you who know what Japan is and the power and enterprise of the country know that they will develop."

Brasil Starts Factory
Brazil has started manufacturing artificial silk. They imported it up to last year, but now they are making it themselves. Norway, where we get the wood-pulp from to make artificial silk, has started to make it herself. Little Greece has got an artificial silk factory. Great Britain is not going to be behind in this great art and the fabrics which are on exhibition I think cannot be surpassed in the whole world.

In opening the exhibition Dr. Pickard said: "Speaking purely as a scientist, I can only express wonder at the results that are on exhibition here. On perusing the various exhibits it is extraordinary how the fabrics, both those composed of artificial silk alone and those composed of more than one textile material along with art silk, have improved within the last 12 months.

Triumph for Chemist
The industry of artificial silk is one of the achievements of the chemist, at any rate the chemist made the initial discoveries, but we must not lose sight of the achievements that were necessary before the industrial development of the factory could produce the results which we now see before us. When you realize all the properties which go to make up a textile fabric not only the luster and the appearance but the "feel" and the way in which they can be varied with the extent that is possible, one is lost in admiration at the success of the workers in this field."

Germans Found to Be Hard Workers
British Mission Impressed by Willingness of Men to Exert Themselves
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—"Germans, whether employed or employed, are working as hard as they possibly can," declared Sir John Sandeman Allen, who recently returned to London after leading a party of Conservative M. P.'s on a tour of Germany at the invitation of the German industries. The industrialists are taking a bold view with a long vision. The hours of work are considerably longer than those in England, the wages are considerably less, and the standard of living is, of course, nothing like that obtaining in England.

"From this it appears evident to me that British industry will have to organize itself more thoroughly and modernize itself thoroughly if it is going to stand up in competition. This is all the more important because the full weight of the German effort in world markets has not yet been felt. The greatest thing of all is Germany's willingness to work."

"I formed the impression," Sir John said, "that the German people were fairly contented, but this does not apply to the Communist element, which is a serious factor among German workmen, particularly in some parts of the country. There was little trace of war-like spirit. On the contrary, the opinion I formed was that Germany is utterly tired of war, and it would require to be some extraordinary serious question which could bring the country to arms, although, of course, there are certain delicate positions, particularly on the eastern frontier."

Leeds University Extends Its Scope
New Block to Be Devoted to Mining, and £500,000 Is Already Contributed
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Duchess of Devonshire recently laid the foundation stone of the first of the new buildings which are to be erected as an extension of the University of Leeds. The scheme is an ambitious one, and toward its cost nearly £500,000 has been contributed. The block which is now being built is to be devoted to mining, but other blocks are to follow.

The chancellor of the university (the Duke of Devonshire), speaking at the stone-laying ceremony, said it was a happy circumstance that the beginning of the new structure should have been made the construction of a department of the work of which was connected with one of the most important industries of Yorkshire, and it was not without interest to recall that the first student to enroll in the old Yorkshire College, the predecessor of the university, was a miner.

The vice-chancellor (Dr. J. B. Baillie) stated that during the term of office of the present chancellor, 19 years, the university had achieved a degree of development which might be said to be unsurpassed by any kindred institution in the country in a similar length of time. This growth in the scope of educational facilities, in the number of students, staff, and equipment, had imperatively called for extended accommodation, and had necessitated the reorientation of the whole structure of the university. An ampler epoch was now being inaugurated in the history of the university.

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Contest That Is Peculiarly Australian



SOON THE CHIPS WILL FLY
High Up on the Mahogany Boles the Paits of Axmen, Perched on Their Narrow Platforms, Chop With Herculean Blows Till the Top of the Trunk Falls Off and Proclaims the Winning Team. The Crowd is Here Seated Witnessing the Opening of the Tree-Felling Contest at the Brisbane Agricultural and Industrial Fair.

Axmen's Contest on Mahogany Logs Is Feature of Queensland's Great Fair
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRISBANE, Queensland.—A model Queensland forest, constructed by the Department of Forestry of hoop-pine, which abounds all over the State, formed an imposing entrance to the Royal National Agricultural and Industrial Association's annual fair here. The fair, which was attended by 50,000 people, was opened by the Governor of Queensland, Sir John Goodwin, in the presence of the Governor-General of Australia, Lord Stonehaven, and the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, Stanley M. Bruce.

The Department of Agriculture and Stock displayed all the products of the country, accompanied by maps of Queensland showing where the different crops and fruits were grown. Exhibits of gold, silver, copper, coal, precious stones, coffee, rice, arrowroot, spices of all kinds, pineapples, bananas, cotton and the sugar-cane showed the extraordinary variety of the products raised by the State.

Among the different displays at the show a noticeable feature was that of the axmen from the bush, who compete each year for prizes awarded by the Royal National Association. A stalwart body of men, they were lustily cheered by the crowd as they mounted their platforms to fell huge trees, or to try their skill, in pairs, in the log-chopping contest. Eight mahogany logs, 36 inches in diameter, were placed in a row in the center of the main oval, and as each pair engaged in contest on these the clang of the ax, as it struck the timber, reverberated all over the exhibition.

Many other contests and entertainments completed a show which all Queenslanders reckon to attend. Prominent in the show was the

The Party SHOP
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1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Advertisers Investigate Competitions

British Newspapers Said to Augment Circulation by Offering Prizes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The undoubted abuse which has developed in connection with the use of various prize competitions by the cheaper variety of daily and Sunday newspapers in Britain has been taken up by the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers. Efforts by the police to end the competitions under the gaming and lottery laws do not appear to have been successful, but pressure from leading advertisers will, it is believed, prove more effectual in dealing with those papers which have adopted the prize competition method of inflating their circulation.

The abuse arises from the fact that each copy of such newspapers contains a coupon to be filled in with the answer to some question, generally associated with the winning of football clubs. The conditions are such that the competitions practically amount to games of chance, with almost no element of skill involved. The custom has grown up among certain persons of buying hundreds of copies of such newspapers in order to clip and fill out the coupon, the rest of the paper being thrown away. Advertising rates are based on circulations which in such cases are largely of no value to the advertiser, and to this the Society of Advertisers has taken most decided exception, charging and the cost of the bags. The cause of the depressed market has been the keen competition from

Tasmania, a great potato-growing island. For the last two years Tasmania has cut into Victoria's interstate trade by sheer weight of supplies, and has exported heavily to New South Wales and Queensland. Lacking an interstate outlet, the Victorian crop has been thrown almost entirely on the Melbourne market, and metropolitan dealers have been unable to absorb the heavy supply. Agents and merchants say that they have never experienced so bad a season as the present one, and they hold out little hope of better prices later in the year.

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Foreign Potatoes Flooding Victoria

Tasmanian Supply Said to Have Resulted in Growers Standing a Loss

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—The thousands of acres under potatoes in Victoria have been returning their tillers very little for the last few seasons, not because of the unproductivity of the soil, but rather because there are too many potatoes. Not at any time this season, it is asserted, have the growers been repaid for their labors, and the prices that have ruled barely covered freight charges and the cost of the bags. The cause of the depressed market has been the keen competition from

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1730 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Chocolates and Bon Bons, 60c

Chocolate Nuts and Creams, 80c

Chocolate Nuts, \$1.00

QUAKER MAID CANDIES

Chocolates and Bon Bons, 60c

Chocolate Nuts and Creams, 80c

Chocolate Nuts, \$1.00

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MENTION THIS ADVERTISEMENT

Rugs and Carpets

The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—

Oriental Rugs

Hardwick & Magee Co.

1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

25,000,000 Working Democrats Pictured in Spain by De Rivera

By 1933, He Claims, Country Will Have Good Roads, Irrigation and Power, and Industry Will Be Improved and Expanding

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADRID—The recent manifesto to the country issued by the President through the medium of La Nacion has not elicited the enthusiastic response this paper foretold for it. It filled nearly eight closely printed columns, but its substance, while vibrating with optimism, has not served to stimulate public opinion nor to steady the falling value of the peseta. The outstanding feature of Gen. Primo de Rivera's declarations is his doctrine that the control of the country must be in the hands of those citizens who have joined the Union Patriotica, and to achieve his objective he has decided that four-fifths of those who are in the employ of municipalities and provincial corporations must belong to this union, the remaining one-fifth being eligible by the civil governors from among independent persons, regardless of their politics, provided they be honest and capable. It is felt, however, that the exceptions will in practice disappear and that all employed by the state in any capacity must officially fly the banner of the union or give up their employment to make place for others who will.

The general hopes that by 1931 the Consultative Assembly will have prepared its report on the question of constitutional reform, so that the Nation may then look forward to returning to constitutional conditions once more. His vision of Spain in 1933 does not, he explains, require the aid of much imagination. By that time, there should be 25,000,000 Spaniards "cultured, comprehending, hard-working, tolerant and inspired by the divine love of the Christian doctrine, constituting a great society positively democratic."

The general goes on to say that the country will by that time possess excellent railways and roads, fields fertilized under a great irrigation system and industry improved and expanding, thanks to the power obtained from harnessed rivers. Taxes will have decreased by economies in every department, and the lot of the

W. W. Wood Heads Packers
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—W. W. Wood of Chicago was elected president of the Institute of American Meat Packers at the closing session of its twenty-third annual convention here. He succeeds Oscar G. Mayer of Chicago. F. S. Snyder, Boston, was named chairman of the board of directors.

TRY March's Philadelphia Scrapple

A delicious pork product fried like sausage
Six Pounds for One Dollar

Ham at 30 cents per pound
Pork sausage at 35 cents per pound
Sliced Bacon in 1/2 lb packages at 40 cents per pound for 2 lbs or over

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KINGSLEY SHOP
300-BLOCK-LANCASTER-AVE-WEST
ARDMORE, PA.

SPORT CLOTHES
SPORT HATS AND UNDERWEAR

AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS
AMPLE PARKING SPACE

BONWIT TELLER
17 TH AND CHESTNUT PHILADELPHIA & CO.

55.00

THOSE ACTIVE IN ALL OUT-DOOR SPORTS ARE WEARING THE NEW BRIGHT COLORED TWEEDS, THE BLUES, BROWNS, TANS AND THE GREYS

THIS IS ONE OF THEM: ITS COAT IS A REGULAR TOP COAT, INTERLINED AND LINED WITH THE SAME APPLIED JERSEY OF THE BLOUSE.

IN SIZES 12 TO 42

Children's Union Suits

1.95

Sizes 2 to 14 years . . . splendid garments of 1-3 pure short sleeves, drop seat and French cuff leg, silk, 1-3 wool, and 1-3 cotton . . . tailored neck-line,

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E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.
413 N. 13th Street
Philadelphia

Hardwick & Magee Co.
1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Advertisers Investigate Competitions

British Newspapers Said to Augment Circulation by Offering Prizes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The undoubted abuse which has developed in connection with the use of various prize competitions by the cheaper variety of daily and Sunday newspapers in Britain has been taken up by the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers. Efforts by the police to end the competitions under the gaming and lottery laws do not appear to have been successful, but pressure from leading advertisers will, it is believed, prove more effectual in dealing with those papers which have adopted the prize competition method of inflating their circulation.

The abuse arises from the fact that each copy of such newspapers contains a coupon to be filled in with the answer to some question, generally associated with the winning of football clubs. The conditions are such that the competitions practically amount to games of chance, with almost no element of skill involved. The custom has grown up among certain persons of buying hundreds of copies of such newspapers in order to clip and fill out the coupon, the rest of the paper being thrown away. Advertising rates are based on circulations which in such cases are largely of no value to the advertiser, and to this the Society of Advertisers has taken most decided exception, charging and the cost of the bags. The cause of the depressed market has been the keen competition from

Let Our Driver-Salesman Call
He will give you full information concerning the price or treatment of any article you may wish to give him.

JUST PHONE STEVENSON 5400

ADELPHIA Cleaners and Dyers
Office and Plant 1628 No. 21st St. PHILADELPHIA
"An individual plant giving individual attention"

Coats for Sportswear

Furs of the Better Grade

would surely add to the pleasure of that BIG GAME

Fashions and Dressmaking

The Winter Ensemble

By ELENOR FOSTER

THE first nip of frost in the air sends one's thoughts to the winter wardrobe, the most important item of which at the moment is the street costume, or, as it is commonly called, "the winter ensemble." Indoor frocks can wait for a bit but the cooler weather calls at once for a heavier coat and frock for outdoor wear. Time was when a winter coat in a dark color, black, navy blue, brown or green, could be worn with frocks of different hues, but the dictators of feminine fashion have decreed this season that the coat and frock must match and so, instead of the winter coat one must reckon with the "winter ensemble." This is a rather difficult proposition for the woman of limited means who can afford only one ensemble, but a solution of her difficulties may be found in the plain black coat which is quite permissible to wear with frocks of different colors as well as black. One enterprising house is showing a dark coat and two frocks to wear with it, one of the same color and the other of a lighter shade.

An innovation of the present season is the street ensemble which consists of a long coat of the new

SPECIAL OFFER \$1.10 Pure Silk Hosiery Full Fashioned

Contact with a mill enables us to offer monthly a limited number of pairs of perfect, full-fashioned hosiery, various shades, all popular colors, at \$1.10 a pair. Write early to secure your choice.

AGENTS WANTED
D. & V. Sales Co., 198 B'way, N. Y. C.
(This offer only to readers of The Christian Science Monitor)

STARRITE HAIR PINS
Stay in!
They hold at their points.
Made in America
Good and Beautiful Shampoos
Send for Free Catalog
STARRITE HAIR PIN CO., SHELBYVILLE, ILL.

THIS NEW WAY TO PACK FOOTWEAR KEEPS CLOTHES CLEAN

Send for TECS TODAY
At last a way has been found to pack shoes and footwear without endangering fresh linen and lingerie. Simply slip shoes in Tecs—soft, knitted bags which protect linens from shoe soles and guard shoes from disfiguring scratches.
Tecs make distinctive gifts and bridge prizes. They come in many exquisite color combinations—Dark Blue and Gold, Green and Gold, White and Blue, Green and White, Blue and White. Sizes: A—Women, B—Men. Specify colors and sizes when ordering.
Send Check or Money Order to KNIT GOOD SPECIALTY CO., CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES

Wait these persons permanently residing in certain cities where Kossak Inc. is looking for a representative to look after its interests.
The actual selling of Kossak Auto Dry Wash is not required although it will greatly increase the representative's income to have sales ability. Because considerable amounts of money will be handled, only persons of perfect financial integrity and responsibility can be considered.
It's a year-round, steady proposition which can be built up from an immediate moderate return to one of large proportions. It does NOT require long hours. Personal transportation by auto not necessary but helpful.
Kossak Auto Dry Wash cloth has been consistently advertised for about a year now in The Christian Science Monitor, Saturday Evening Post, Liberty and American and for the past five months Kossak Radiograms have been broadcast every night over 26 of the red or blue chain radio stations to a total population east of the Rockies of over fifty million people. National distribution is through Ford dealers and the Rexall stores. In New York and New England, Kossak is also obtainable at Colonial Gasoline stations identified by the green pump.
Any responsible person who may be interested in looking into this further should write to Kossak Inc., 14 Park Place, Boston, N. Y., and complete information will be promptly furnished.

Can You Sew Just a Little?

If so, you have all the talent necessary for the already famous "Finish at Home" plan. Real Style at a Real Saving! Afternoon, sports and dinner frocks, each distinguished for its Parisian chic, cut to individual measurements. Tailored parts, tucks, pleats, shirring, etc., done in our salons by experts. All the trimmings and findings included—even snappers and thread!

No Matter Where You Live
You, too, can wear Fifth Avenue Modes—and at less than half the price you would have to pay elsewhere on Fifth Avenue! Gorgeous, new, up-to-the-minute dresses at about the cost of material alone!
Don't Put This Off!
Write today for FREE Fall Style Book based on beautiful originals from recent Paris showings by our famous stylist.
FIFTH AVENUE MODES, Inc.
Dept. CM-3, 135 Fifth Ave., New York

soft tweed in tan color and a frock of jersey or fine woolen reps in a different color, the coat being lined with the same material as the frock. These tweed coats are ideal for morning wear and for traveling by train or motor, for they are warm and uncrushable and extremely comfortable with their big patch pockets, ample sleeves, and collar of wolf or skunk or a long tweed scarf lined with the material of the frock. A smart ensemble of this type designed by Chanel consists of a coat of diagonal tweed with a collar of striped brown-and-white fur, lined with dark red jersey and worn with a frock of the same jersey which is made with a pleated skirt, the pleats stitched down to within seven or eight inches of the hem, and a bodice with horizontal rows of tucks with a small tassel of the jersey hanging from the side of each. Although the vogue of the two-piece sports frock is decidedly on the wane, it is used by several of the leading houses in the form of a tweed skirt and a blouse or sweater of one of the new jerseys, worn under the long tweed coat, which in this case is often lined with jersey to match the sweater.

Novel Fur Trimmings
This tweed ensemble is, of course, designed only for the morning shopping tour, for sport or country wear and for traveling. The dressier type of winter ensemble consists of a long coat of broadcloth, albatine or similar woolen materials or velvet, and a gown of velvet, plain or printed, fine woolen reps, tulle kasha, crepe satin or one of the heavier silk crepes, such as marocain or rosin. The coats are, for the most part, built on the familiar long, straight lines, although the more elaborate ones, especially those of velvet, often have a circular front or a godet at the side. These velvet coats are usually elaborately trimmed with fur of the long-haired varieties—fox, skunk or lynx, with a wide fur band on the skirt and a high, full collar and cuffs of various shapes. One design uses a high collar of fox with the head of the animal forming a point in the middle of the back.

The short-haired furs—astrakhan, caracul, mole, shaven goat or lamb and broadtail—are used for the collars and cuffs of the cloth coats, and a great deal of originality is displayed in these. There are all sorts of novel variations of the popular kerchief idea, in collars of these upper furs, which are the side of the front in perky little bows or dog's ears, and in the cuffs, which may be of the melon shape, like an undersleeve, of the flaring cavalier type, or in bands placed vertically along the outer seam or horizontally at the wrist or elbow. A novel idea is seen in several of the coats designed by Philippe & Gaston which have on one sleeve a flat, semi-circular cuff matching the collar, which proves on closer acquaintance to be a muff, which is slipped over the sleeve when not in use.

The revival of the redingote has already been announced. It is seen only in tweed, although recently in the collection of Nicole Groult, one of these was seen in plain broadcloth with shawl collar of white rabbit. This is an exceedingly graceful garment, with a very full, circular skirt dipping slightly at the back, following the backward movement of the afternoon frock with which it is worn.

The Velvet Frock
The frock of the winter ensemble may be as elaborate or as simple as one chooses. The most elaborate of them all are those of velvet which are worn under the fur-trimmed velvet coat. Although one sometimes sees one of these in the same plain colored velvet as the coat, as a rule they are of the new printed material, the background matching

STUDENT'S CARRYING CASE

The Student's Carrying Case is a wonderful boon to the earnest student. Wherever he happens to be the book may be used readily. The attractive appearance of the case and convenient size make it ideal for home, office and travel.
Scores of satisfied users claim it is invaluable.
Write for illustrated circular.
Four Styles, Leather Lined.
No. 2—Black Seal Grain Cowhide \$12.50
No. 3—Black Morocco, leather match books \$15.00
No. 4—Brown Steerhide, Spanish Mission Grain \$15.00
No. 5—Brown Italian Grain Goat Skin, with a blending of softer tones \$18.00
Name stamped in gold (inside) \$7.50
Add 20c for packing and postage.

LOUIS W. JUNG CO.
130 North State Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

the color of the coat. Little speckles of bright colors or small polka dots are the favorite designs. It is rarely that one sees the larger patterns used for the daytime frock, although they are often used for evening gowns. These velvet frocks are quite simply made without trimming save a brilliant crystal or rhinestone buckle at the side or front of the waistline. Sometimes they are cut on the princess line with a full skirt dipping slightly at the back. One of these was seen recently in the new shade of blue, which is a cross between navy and French blue, printed in little white polka dots. The skirt was circular, cut on the edge in little scallops which were bound with white velvet and the bodice was perfectly plain and semi-fitting with a narrow fichu of white lace at the neck and tiny turnover cuffs of the same lace at the wrists of the long, tight sleeves.

When not made on the princess line, these velvet frocks have a plain, slightly bloused bodice and a skirt which may be wrapped tightly about the figure and caught in a volant at the side, which consists of several tiers of crossway bands which are quite straight across the back and ripple into flounces at the sides and front.

Geometrical Trimming
Crepe-satin continues in favor for the afternoon frock, the dull and shiny surfaces still being combined in all sorts of interesting designs in bands and curves. Several of the designers are using this idea in bold effects along the lines of modern art. One particularly striking example of this is being shown in the Drecoll collection, in which square and triangular incrustations of the dull side of the satin are used on a frock of the brilliant surface. Black is the favorite color for these satin frocks but they are also seen in blue, brown, green or fawn color matching the coat.

Crepe-marocain and crepe-rosin are favorite materials for the winter frock and these, like the velvets, are often used in tiny printed designs, which are quite new and very attractive. Among the woollens, fine reps and the softer fabrics of the prolific kasha family are the favorites. Fine jersey is also used but only for the simpler type of costume, for no matter how delicate, this material will always remain more or less in the "sports" class. The woolen frocks are simply made but little feminine touches, such as a collar and cuffs of white or pale pink georgette or embroidered mull, narrow ties of pastel shades in pink, blue or green, rows of tiny buttons, often in shiny brass or steel, give distinction and chic to the simplest of them.



Black Velvet Coat With Trimmings of Gray Fox, by Philippe & Gaston.



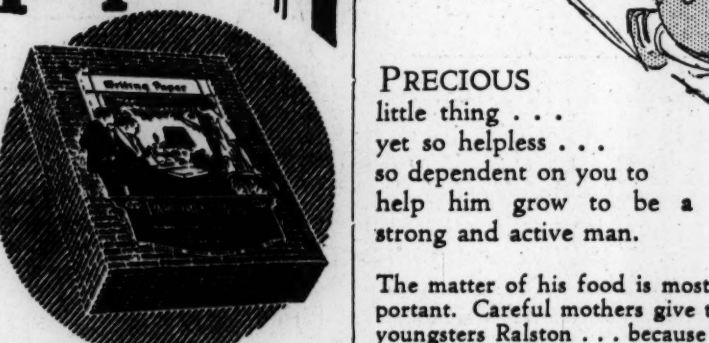
An Unusual Street Costume by Chanel for Autumn. The Material is a Mixture of Red Wool and Rayon. The Skirt is in Two Tiers.

Metal Brocade Evening Shawls

AN EXPENSIVE novelty, yet something quite within the duplicating ability of one who cuts accurately and sews neatly, is the shawl-like square with wide diaphanous border, now fashionable as an occasional wrap. The fabric chosen for the center square is more or less substantial even though extremely supple. The border, in its simplest form, is doubled georgette or chiffon with inset squares at the corners, repeating the material of the center. The favorite size, when finished, is 54 inches. This allows a square of 36 inches for the center, while the border, when doubled, adds nine inches on all sides.

As such a wrap, both in its material and making, must be reversible, one of the lustrous metallic fabrics is ideal for the center, the chiffon border harmonizing with the background on which the metal threads are woven. Black with gold or silver, however, may have the border of yellow or gray, if the dark chiffon would be too somber. Metal brocades on jade, orchid, coral, turquoise, peach and other delightful backgrounds, usually have matching shades for the filmy border. Where the inset of a brocade corner in the border means too much work, the doubled chiffon can cross squarely at the corners, with lines of fancy stitching to accentuate the squares so formed, these being the only places for ornamentation of any kind, unless the hand sewing proves too difficult and the joining of center

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FADELESS DYES for Tinting or Dyeing
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Letter Size 8 1/2 x 11—Legal Size 8 1/2 x 13
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Protected by a trustworthy handy box
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Half Size 7 1/2 x 10—Ruled 90c
An unusually large box of quality writing paper, which can be used for typewriter, mimeograph, multigraph, duplicator, circular, etc. This box is made especially for the home (and children), schools and private offices.
Personal Stationery at the Cost of Scratch Paper
Try our stationery, department store, general, and neighborhood drug store first—if they cannot supply you, we will pay the parcel post to your home.
Mention this advertisement when ordering and get an interesting package of samples free (including a Miracle Paper Dish Rag) for you and your friends.
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.
Kalamazoo, Mich., U. S. A.

center under the applied scallops. If the lace is chosen with a design easy to apply, there should be little difference between the right and wrong side of the finished square.

Graceful Adjustments
The adjustment of one of these squares is nearly as important as its material and color. Mantles are often seen parading the section where such wraps are sold, each model displaying a different arrangement for the observation of the prospective purchasers. One novel adjustment that gives the modish fluttering effect, rather than any protection, leaves three corners entirely loose, the fourth one being turned back slightly to look like a little pointed hood. Under this turned-over point is a scarf of matching chiffon, a velvet ribbon, or cord and tassel, with bow and loops in front.

Another favorite arrangement is to double over the upper third of the square, so that a rectangle results. The folded edge is placed over the shoulders, then, keeping the upper and turned-over part loose and free, the lower part swatches the hips and is fastened snugly with a jeweled pin. This adjustment is extremely graceful and offers some protection and warmth. It has the further advantage of not allowing the wrap to become easily disarranged, even though the upper part is entirely loose. This doubled edge can be arranged like one of the new off-the-neck collars in the back, or can be drawn down close and flat, whichever outline is the more becoming.

Fashion Nuggets

The sheerest of sunburned hose are worn with all white costumes or other light shades by those who wish to be up to the second.

Redwood and sumatra stand out as the warm shades of brown in autumn frocks.
The display of afternoon dresses features velvets combined with chiffons.
The new coats are almost exclusively of satin-finished materials, excepting sports models.

Obliterating Raindrop Stains

The embarrassing predicament of being caught in a storm and left with rain spots on one's hose is unpleasant, especially when a social engagement precedes the opportunity to change the stockings. The situation can be remedied by slipping into a hotel rest room where a wet towel as dry as possible, and without removing the stockings, rub the towel up and down dampening the entire surface. This will cause the raindrops to merge into the surrounding moistened material and fade away. It will take only a few minutes for the whole stocking to dry from the heat of the body if no other warmth is available. As soon as they are dry, the spots will have disappeared.
Likewise raindrops on crepe-de-chine dresses can be almost blotted out if the moisture is immediately rubbed into the surrounding material with the fingernail before the raindrop dries.

KITTY KRAFT APRON
TEN for ONE DOLLAR
Just Wear and Throw Away
KITTY KRAFT APRONS are something entirely new. They are made in attractive designs of special waterproofed fabric that does not soil easily and is strong and durable. Wash them as long as you wish and then throw it away. No laundering—no bother.
A Wonderful Gift for Christmas
Put up in attractive gift package, ten aprons for one dollar, postpaid.
ANGIER CORPORATION
103 Fountain Street - Framingham, Mass.

Gayety on Rainy Days

RAINY-DAY togs are displayed in an almost bewildering assortment of colors, many of them sufficiently gay to offset the gloomiest weather. While the so-called "set" or "ensemble" includes raincoat, hat and umbrella—with, in some instances, a special foot protection to correspond—it is the coats that feature most of novel interest. Many of these are imported and are marvels of ingenious designing and clever workmanship, apparently nothing having been left undone to make them protective and at the same time becoming. The fabrics are soft and pliable easily conforming to the present-day silhouette, while the velvety, suede finish gives an air of elegance not before associated with rubberized fabrics.

In addition to the usual costume colorings, which the modern raincoats display in a variety of shades, there are many smart embossed and mottled effects in two and three tones, as well as happy combinations of two distinct colors, such as the always popular blue and tan and green, rose and beige. One of the most ingeniously devised methods for giving color variety is the reversible model of English origin, each side being, so far as tailoring is concerned, the counterpart of the other in every detail and depending on the reverse side for the trimming feature of edge-finish and buttons. Even the belt and its fastening carries out the reversible idea. This model is especially attractive in a pinkish beige with just the right shade of rose for its reverse side; navy blue and scarlet is another combination shown in the same model.

Rich Materials
Rubberized embossed velvet both in plain colors and fancy mixtures is chosen for a becoming raglan model, which is double-breasted and has a trimming feature of deep cuffs and generous patch pockets with fancy lappets and buttons, and also a chic little belt with buckle to match the buttons. Waterproof suede velours and velveteen come in a variety of models showing an evident tendency to follow the lines of the usual daytime garment, whether for sports or street wear. Rubberized moiré as well as plain silk, crepe-de-chine and other light-weight fabrics are displayed in trim-fitting models that give no hint of their waterproof protection.

The obvious advantage of these modish raincoats is that they can "double" for sports occasions thus making one's accessories harmonize with each ensemble. For short trips, informal week-end visits and the like, they afford an excellent way to avoid the carrying of an extra outer garment. There is a white silk yoke lining in the back of these models, with

the exception of the reversible one, any many of them have ventilator eyelets under the arms.

Pliable Hats and Matching Umbrellas
Some of the shops display with the raincoats accompanying hats, showing one or two models, usually snug-fitting turbans or pliable little sports shapes with accommodative brims capable of being worn in a variety of ways according to weather and the whim of the wearer. As decoration there is either a tailored ornament of waterproofed ribbon or a suitable pin. For wear with the corduroy and velveteen raincoats close fitting caps with the popular ear flaps are easily made and give absolute protection against wind and rain.

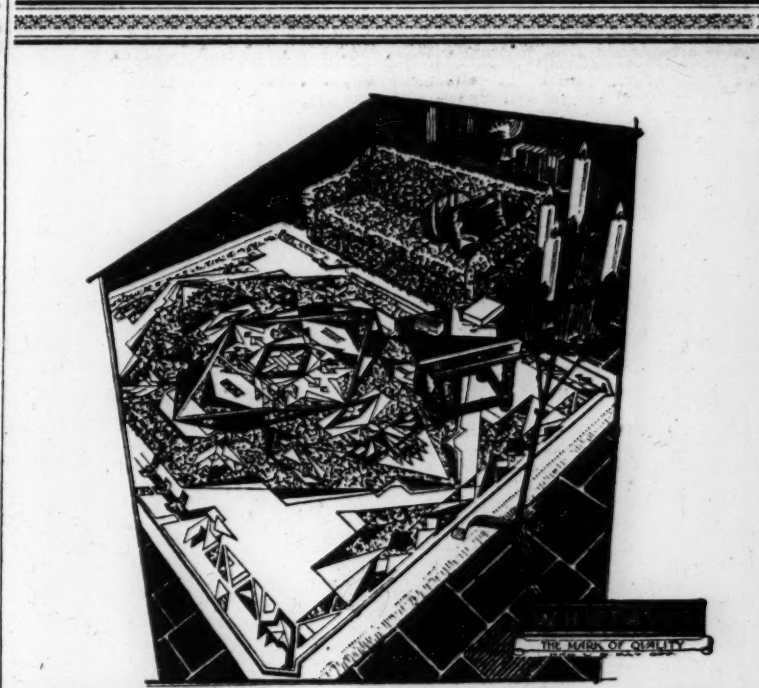
The third feature of the ensemble, the umbrella, may strike a note of decided contrast, if preferred, especially if there is some other accessory to repeat the color thus introduced. Umbrellas of solid color to the border and handle are also recommended, the handle featuring some of the new and modernistic lines. On request, most shops will assemble for inspection several sets of accessories suited for the rainy-day ensemble, thus obviating the necessity of a purchaser's visiting each separate department.

Beautiful Flowers
For Ladies' Wear
Which add a charming touch to any costume. New and original designs. Lovely gifts. \$1.00 each, postpaid. R. A. Agents wanted. Limited return privilege.
GARNET ALLEN
2165 West 28th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

STRUTWEAR Silk Hosiery

Combines unusual beauty and great serviceability with moderate prices. STRUTWEAR Hosiery is complete in styles for Men, Women and Children. Complete catalog will be sent to Retail Dealers upon request.
Strutwear Knitting Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Rose-Lo-Le
Toilet Preparations
A beautiful room jar of Dreamy Velvet Day Cream
each jar only \$3.50
We invite you to either write or come in and inspect our full line. Representatives wanted.
Mons. Stanley, coiffeur, formerly with Anton Rose-Lo-Le Beauty Salon, Fifth Avenue
ROSE-LO-LE BEAUTY SALON
8 East 34th St., Plaza 3876, NEW YORK



a lasting weave in the modern spirit

THIS new accomplishment in fine rug designing answers the demand for a floor covering in the modern mode. In its latest Anglo-Persian offering, Whittall has combined the colorful spirit of today with a fabric unsurpassed in richness and durability. . . Here is a skillful rendering of a brand new idea, quite off the beaten path of rug design, yet in a pleasing harmony of color. . . You must see this exquisite rug to appreciate how successfully the modern vogue of color and design may be carried to your floors. . . Also, ask to be shown the Whittall Palmer Wilton—a rug of surprising quality considering its modest price. Whittall carpets, too, are of superior design and texture.

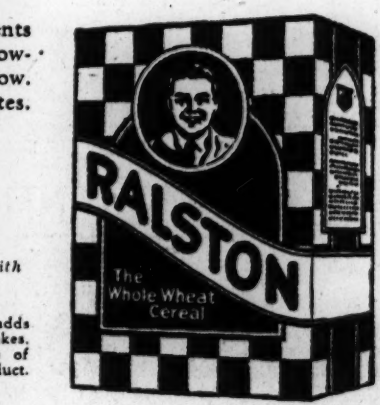
M. J. WHITTALL ASSOCIATES, LTD.
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Whittall Catalog in Colors Mailed on Request

Future famous leaders who eat Ralston

Precious little thing . . . yet so helpless . . . so dependent on you to help him grow to be a strong and active man.
The matter of his food is most important. Careful mothers give their youngsters Ralston . . . because this wholesome whole wheat cereal provides food elements so essential for proper growth and development.
Babies need all the food elements contained in Ralston. So do growing children. Serve it tomorrow. It's easily prepared in a few minutes.

Try This Menu Tomorrow
Swiss Potatoes
Bacon Omelet and Purina Muffins
Cocoa
For Baby—Orange Juice, Ralston with Cream and Milk.
*PURINA WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR adds delicious flavor to breads, muffins, waffles, cakes, etc., and gives them the full food value of whole wheat. Another Checkboard Product.
RALSTON PURINA CO., St. Louis



THE HOME FORUM

The Melodiousness of Nature

THAT day was a fateful one for me, some thirty years ago now, when, singing with my fellow pupils in school, the teacher came behind me, and after listening for a moment to my singing, rewarded me with a thump in my back and a whispered stern correction that I was singing an octave too low. I suppose he was correct. I knew not then what he meant, except that I felt that the level of my singing must be something terrible. In my innocence and ignorance I had thought I was singing bass. If it were not a musical thing to do, at least it was a manly way to sing. And since, after the manner of the teaching of that day counsel did not follow correction, I thereby resolved that henceforth music was not for me. I gave myself to other pursuits. The world was large. To this day many things I know. To this day I can say concerning music is that "I do not understand it. I love it. I have moved among my fellows enough, however, to know that even in my poverty I am richer than some. There are those who find no mystery or music in sound. It is all taken as a matter of course. They know that in cities there is noise and that in nature there is sound. With that elemental distinction they rest, except perhaps they seek to subdue the harshness of the former while taking little trouble to understand the latter.

Even as I say these things, however, I know that I am speaking only for a rapidly diminishing minority. I notice that increasingly a technical knowledge and appreciation of music are coming to be regarded as requisites of a balanced education. The sequential results of this will undoubtedly be manifold. I here mention only one because of its relevance to the topic I have in hand. It is that this increasing attention to music will probably lead the oncoming generation into a richer appreciation of the melodiousness of nature. We have trained ourselves and our youth to look abroad upon nature, but not enough to "listen in" on nature. I notice in my own community, however, probably due to the reason I have just mentioned, that many are finding a growing interest in the specific songs of the birds.

It is not for me to write of those who have transmuted the melodies in nature into music producible at will by man upon his many instruments. They who have accomplished this have knowledge that I do not possess. My wealth is in the nature, or, so to speak, those who understand music can score the song of a bird, the ripple of a stream, the crash of thunder or the roar of a storm. These are the power of interpretation. They have a scholarship and culture which is not mine. For example, I am as one who has everything to learn when I read what Aldous Huxley has to say about the music to be heard in the dripping of water. In his interesting essay on "Water Music" he tells us: "The musical range of a dripping tap is about half an octave, but

within the bounds of this major fourth, drops can play surprising and varied melodies. You will hear them climbing laboriously up small degrees of sounds, only to descend at a single leap to the bottom. . . . With the varying pitch the time also varies, but within narrower limits. . . . It is an odd sort of music." But even the educated Huxley comes upon the limits of his knowledge, for he goes on to say: "Perhaps for those who have ears to hear, this endless dribbling is as pregnant with thought and emotion, as significant as a piece by Bach. Drip, drip, drip, drip, drip. If the last interpretation be denied to Huxley sure am I that I cannot give it. Our children's children may have power to interpret this ultimate meaning, if it be there. Meanwhile, I, in my elementary way, can have joy at least in the melodiousness of nature. At least I know enough for that. The right to this pleasure has been excellently stated by Grey in his 'Fallow Papers' when he tells that 'who takes pleasure in Outdoor Nature, will observe the one simple rule, which is far too often broken, that you take your pleasure in Outdoor Nature without destroying or disturbing.' The melodiousness of nature is for those in whom silence has her habitation. Emersonian like, we must yield 'to the perfect whole'."

On a recent vacation I determined to enjoy this pleasure. Remembering a chance experience last summer by the side of the River Kaw, in which I seemed to catch more than a hint of a symphonic movement in nature, I resolved that this year, under perfect circumstances, I would enjoy to the full the melody of one summer's day. I would be a listener in on nature's symphony. But I discovered that I was listening for more than I could discern. I sat where the noise of the city came not, where the only sounds were the ripple of flowing water, the song of birds, the humming and buzzing of insects, with the wind sighing through the trees. In this mingling of many sounds, billowing up and down through many cadences and emphases, I found melodiousness, but not melody; a concourse of sweet sounds but not a symphony, except in the elementary sense of that word. The sounds came together almost as if they were cushioned for each other. There was no harsh clashing of many noises such as one hears all the time on the streets. The sounds came together, I repeat, but they were not put together. And in a symphony, as we now understand that term in these days, that is what happens. If there was a unified melody it was wider than my apprehension. There was no special tune. But there was tunelessness.

"Therefore, have I brought back with me no specific melody. But I have come back with a definite memory. "None can tell how sweet. How virtuous, the morning air! Every accent vibrates well! Not alone the wood-bird's call, Or shouting boys that chase the ball, But the ploughman's thoughtful cry, Lowing oxen, sheep that bleat, And the joiner's hammer beat. Softened are above their will. All grating discord melt, No dissonant note is dealt, Such is the temper of the air, Echo waits with art and care, And will the faults of song repair."

Pass the height of minstrel skill, But the ploughman's thoughtful cry, Lowing oxen, sheep that bleat, And the joiner's hammer beat. Softened are above their will. All grating discord melt, No dissonant note is dealt, Such is the temper of the air, Echo waits with art and care, And will the faults of song repair."

This is the melodiousness of nature. To some this may seem a poor reward for the price of silence one has to pay to get it. But for one man I can speak otherwise. Though no audible voice came to me in those days of listening: "Come again," yet have I resolved that there shall yet be days when free from the cacophony of the city I will enter into those places where noise is not, but where the sounds are tuned to melodiousness. F. S.

Scarlet as Flowering Pomegranate

My grass sandals are lined with scarlet. Scarlet as scarlet as what?

The Chinese girl, selling them to me, Said in forthright, emphatic English, While I bothered to pick and choose— "They are all big. Everybody has big feet. They want them big."

Mostly acquiescent, I said: "That size is after all not exacting in grass sandals, I still persevered. In choice of color for lining. 'Nobody's going to see inside of your slippers,' Encouragingly she reminded me. But I chose these.

With lining as scarlet as—what? Soles lined with scarlet. Toes with grass green. Unimportant things, Little Chinese girl, Are of great import. Gravely, patient ancestry Have taught you that. I apologize that my young country, Making you a saleswoman, Makes you try to hurry me! But deliberately I chose these.

This coolie coat is grass green, With sleeve bands of blue, Blue, blue as indigo. Bands lined with scarlet, Scarlet as what?

I can walk in the back garden. The flowering pomegranate is blooming. Scarlet as what? Oh, yes— "Scarlet as flowering pomegranate! 'They want them big.' Why? They can see at the heel The gay lining, scarlet As flowering pomegranate!

I can see the inside of the sandals— Can see the lining of the indigo sleeve bands— Can see the gay crêpe blossoms Of the flowering pomegranate!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.



The Reader. From a Drawing by Russell Reeve.

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The Tug on Greek

Enthusiasm for the study of Greek in modern days varies, as a Yale professor remarked recently, not in regular upward or downward progression, but in waves, like Wall Street prices. Just now there is, so to speak, a chop sea: a rather sharp contention as to the practical value of classic erudition, and especially of the knowledge of Greek. On the one hand the exponents of modern ideals and methods of education are contending, perhaps more vigorously than ever before, that the study of "dead" languages is supererogatory, is merely a hindrance to that attention which should be given to what they deem the essentials of preparation for life's duties. . . . On the whole a waste of time, and so, incidental to that watchword of the present era, "Progress."

On the other hand the defenders of the Classics are standing boldly to their guns, asserting that knowledge of Greek and Latin is not only an elegant accomplishment—"nihil tilig quod non ornabit"—but a vitally important element of a young man's (shall we add, a young woman's?) equipment for active and useful life. Magazines lend their columns to learned essays on this or that aspect of the question at issue; the iconoclast and the idealist, conservative and radical in educational matters, vocalize their respective theories from the platform; and many a gathering of brilliantly intellectual leaders is animated by the discussion. It is a noticeable and significant fact that the parties to this controversy are not distinguished from each other in point of culture or, indeed, of high reputation in classical studies. Each force numbers on its side many noted scholars. It is a sort of civil war, in both senses of the term, a case of Greek meeting Greek; and hence the inevitable "tug."

There is much to be said, of course, in favor of the old-fashioned methods of teaching. They certainly did lay a firm foundation for a good working knowledge of the classics. Even as late as the seventies of the last century Greek was taught in our preparatory schools with a painstaking thoroughness, and by systematic methods, that would now excite a smile. . . . I can hardly yet refrain from trembling as I visualize the arraignment of a culprit, the great forelock overhanging the stern eyes of the Doctor, the upraised forefingers as he bade the guilty delinquent choose between the "horns of the dilemma," thundering out, "Which would you take, sir? Which horn? Stupidity, or wilful disobedience of orders?" At one time a boy—later a well-known business man in this city—was kept after school to learn a sighted lesson in Latin or Greek. Dr. Gardner, doubtless impatient, paced up and down the long "hall" at the top of the old Bedford Street schoolhouse. The boy could not memorize the lesson, try as he would. Again and again he essayed to recite the tantalizing rules. At last (he has told me) the Doctor seized the grammar, laid it upon the boy's curly locks, and with a ferocity that was only half assumed, gave it a thump with his fist. "There," he exclaimed, "I'll see if I can't drive it into your head!" Strange to say, the treatment was immediately successful. The boy found himself repeating the elusive paragraphs, and presently was bounding down those long winding flights of shaky stairs to freedom, thankful to escape from the ever-deetestable sound of Greek vowels and diphthongs. . . .

Now and then a chance word shows us for the first time that a friend has hitherto unsuspected tastes in literature akin to our own. Not long ago I wrote to a prominent clergyman, asking his opinion as to the meaning of a certain puzzling passage in the Gospels. I remember especially one sentence in his courteous reply: "Your letter reveals the fact that there are a few of us left who care for Greek; would that their number were seven thousand who had not bowed the knee to Baal!"—WILLIS ROYD ALLEN, in *The North American Review*.

La oss "skride frem mod det fuldkomne"

Oversættelse af den engelske artikel i Kristen Videnskab som findes på denne side

REINOLIGVIS længe alle mennesker efter fremskridt. Men anstrengelse udfoldes i håp om at nå fremad. Og dog er der ganske få som vilde kunne si oplagt hvad de ventte at opnå ved fremskridt, eller hvad de tror det vil bringe inn i deres liv. Ikke desto mindre er dette ønske, ret ledet, godt og nødvendigt. Forfatteren af brevet til Hebraerne trækker brevpunktet i dette det menneskelige hjertes naturlige ønske da han sa: La oss "skride frem mod det fuldkomne".

Selv om dødelige ønsker å gjøre fremskridt, har de faktisk trodd at hvad de ønsker er materiell fremgang eller materiell makt, hvorigjennem de skulde kunne skaffe sig tilfredshed og lykke. De ser ikke at hvad de virkelig ønsker er at de må "skride frem mod det fuldkomne", mot åndelig fulkommenhet eller bevisst enhet med Gud. Og de vet ikke at det er dette de lenges efter, fordi de er blitt fækket opdraget til å tro at liv og intelligens og substans er i materie, og at tilfredshed derfor er å finne gjennom materielle midler. Uvidende, egenlige eller selvbeholdende er de begynt å søke efter det som ikke eksisterer, mens de blindt lenges efter det gode som er like for hånden, så det kan sees og nytes når det søkes på den eneste måte hvorpå det kan finnes.

Når det engang er innsett at der ikke kan være noget virkelig fremskridt uten at det går i retning av det som er fullkommenhet, vil man også forstå at fullkommenhet må være åndelig og ikke kan være materiell. Når dette er oppfattet, ser man snart at Gud, den eneste fullkomne Enne, er det guddommelige Prinsipp hvorpå alle sannelser og bestræbelser må hvile, for fremskridt må nedvendigvis bety å begynne med Gud som kilde til all som virkelig eksisterer og bli ved i denne åndelige tenkning i overensstemmelse med Hans uforanderlige lov. Istedetfor å lede til mere materiellitet krever sant fremskridt oppgivelsen av materiellitet, så der må bli sann fremgang henmot det vedvarende og gode og virkelige.

Dette krav er naturlig og logisk, simpelthen fordi Gud er uendelig, og Hans skapelse er Åndelig. Det var på dette grunnlag av fullkommen Gud og fullkommen menneske at Kristus Jesus ga dette bud og dette løfte: "Sø først Guds rike og hans rettferdighet, saa skal I faa alt dette i tilgift." Og det er alene på dette grunnlag at de helbredende gjerninger som Mesteren forordnet av sine efterfølgere kan bli utført. Vedvarende forskjellen mellom det virkelige og det virkelige sier Mrs. Eddy i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Videnskap og Helse med Nøkel til Skriftene) s. 353: "Alt det virkelige er evig. Fullkommenhet ligger til grunn for virkelighet. Uten fullkommenhet er intet helt virkeligt. Alle ting vil efterhvert forsvinne inntil fullkommenhet kommer til syne, og virkelighet er nådd." Og hun fortsetter: "Når vi lærer at villfarelse ikke er virkeligt, vil vi være ferdige for fremskritt, idet vi 'glemmer det som er bag'."

For å være beredt for sant fremskritt må vi således være villige til å ombytte fællaktige materielle oppfatninger med Åndelige idéer. Og helt fra begynnelsen finner vi da at virkeligt fremskritt betyr noget helt forskjellig fra det som menneskelige forestilling kan oppstille som ønskelig. Men når man setter sin lit til Gud, det guddommelige Sinn, som kilde til alt godt, finner man at Guds lov sørger for og styrer utførelsen av Åndelige idéer, og følgelig tilintetgjør en sådan forestelse av Guds lov, alt som er i strid med Åndelig fullkommenhet. Om nedvendigheten av en sådan forestelse av Guds lov, dens krav og dens makt sier Mrs. Eddy i Science and Health (s. 233) "Hver dag krever av oss høiere bevisst snarere enn beklennelser på kristen makt. Disse bevisst består utelukkende i tilintetgjørelsen av synd, sykdom og død ved Åndens makt, således som Jesus tilintetgjorde dem. Dette er et fremskritt, dette element, og fremskritt er Guds lov, og Hans lov krever av oss kun det som vi visseilig kan opfylte."

Ann Radcliffe Herself

Is there anyone now who reads the novels of Ann Radcliffe? "The Romance of the Forest," "A Sicilian Romance," "The Italian" and above all, high above the rest, "The Mysteries of Udolpho"? Were it not for Jane Austen—a very different kind of authoress to be sure!—the name of Mrs. Radcliffe would have sunk into oblivion, "The Mysteries of Udolpho" notwithstanding. It is silly little Catherine Morland who delights in her, and even the sensible Henry Tilney does not disdain "The Mysteries of Udolpho," "When I had once begun it," he confesses, "I could not lay it down again; I remember finishing it in two days, my hair standing on end the whole time." What a tribute to the lady!

Mrs. Radcliffe's books were beloved by many a romantic maiden of the late eighteenth century, but the maidens of the twentieth go to the "movies" instead, and actually there is not much difference. The screen drama of today is the descendant of those best-selling novels. In her books, too, the hero is left clinging to a rock over the chasm (but he is always rescued in the end); the lamp goes out, and leaves the timid heroine in darkness (but she is always rescued in the end); the castle in her novels are replete with hidden passages, with crumbling walls and secret rooms. Alas! she raises her readers' curiosity to such heights that they needs must topple down (and the solution of the mystery is as dull as the working-up is clever).

Where did the lady learn these plots and stratagems? She was a great traveler, indeed, and a careful writer, but no one was more unlike her tales than she. She was a gentle creature, unknown to the public who read her works. After writing five novels, and receiving eight hundred pounds for the last, like the lamp in her stories, her literary light went out, and she wrote no more, but was content to rest upon her fame. It was well, perhaps, that Mrs. Radcliffe's novels are forgotten; the author was better than her books.

Rotterdam Before Breakfast

Rotterdam had been up and about its business for hours, this bright and sunny April morning. We journeyed over the serviceable but uncomfortable Belgian blocks. . . . There were the sturdy, shaggy dogs trotting happily along under their masters' carts—forgetting the dignity of their positions once in a while when a particular enemy was sighted; the carts themselves, laden with delicious green vegetables—tiny carrots arranged as artistically as a bouquet, snow-white cauliflowers piled in rows along the sides, set off by bunches of rosy radishes; carts and carts of brilliant spring flowers—pots of begonia and cineraria peeping out from their tall paper casings, daffodils and narcissi as large as the pictures in florists' catalogues—the kind of thing you never expect to grow; violets to tempt a lover; lilacs—great, long sprays of them, with unbelievably fat clusters. . . . Lilacs of the valley with such lovely little bells that you could almost hear them tinkle; and tulips—red and yellow and orange and ivory and brown and magenta and pink! When we stopped for traffic we called a man to us and spent so much time trying to decide among them that we started up again before we had any at all, and so we closed our eyes and pointed—and it turned out to be a cornucopia full of deep rose-colored ones, with stems so long that we had to put them through the open window—twenty for thirty cents.

And there were the milk carts. What an aesthetic pleasure the Dutch housewife must have to watch her cream being ladled out of one of the three round brass and copper containers, so round and so shining that they reflect in their fat sides the smiling face of the delivery boy and a distorted picture of the street scene! The bakers' boys were swinging themselves off their bicycles and diving into the big boxes attached to them for loaves of bread and large floury biscuits still warm from the ovens; and the fish men in workaday clothes, with yokes on their shoulders from which were suspended huge wicker baskets filled with freshly caught fish, were singing their wares up and down the streets—Anne de Leeuw, in "In the Flavor of Holland."

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"Let us go on unto perfection"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROBABLY everyone longs to progress. Much effort is expended in the hope of going forward; yet few, perhaps, would be able to say definitely just what they expect to achieve by progress or what they believe it will bring into their experience. Nevertheless, this desire, rightly governed, is true and necessary. The writer of the epistle to the Hebrews clearly focused this native desire of the human heart when he said, "Let us go on unto perfection."

Although mortals desire to progress, they have mistakenly supposed that what they want is material success or material power, through which to procure for themselves contentment and happiness. They do not see that what they really desire is that they may "go on unto perfection," to spiritual completeness or conscious unity with God; and they do not know that this is what they are yearning for because they have been falsely educated to believe that life and intelligence and substance are in matter and that satisfaction must therefore be found through material means. They have therefore ignorantly or willfully or mournfully gone on seeking for what does not exist, while blindly yearning for good which is just at hand to be realized and enjoyed when sought in the only way it can be found.

When it is once seen that there can be no real progress except it be toward that which is perfect, it is also understood that perfection must be spiritual, and cannot be material. This much discerned, it is readily seen that God, the only perfect One, is the divine Principle upon which all true desires and endeavors must rest; for progress means, necessarily, beginning with God as the source of all that truly exists, and continuing in this spiritual thinking. Instead of leading one into more of materiality, true progress requires the surrender of materiality, in order that there may be genuine advancement toward the permanent and good and real.

This demand is natural and reasonable, since, as Christian Science shows, all materiality is unreal because, simply, God is infinite and His creation is spiritual. It was on this basis of perfect God and perfect man

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Sonnet

(To Norreys Jephson O'Connor)

With color like a rainbow in its wings,
Drifting as wind as the night—
moths go,
And lighting moth-like on a hundred things.
Without the mist; within, the murmurings
Of fire and laughter, voices reading
Words aglow
Like starry notes drawn forth from muted strings.
Over that night a sure enchantment lies;
For 'tis to meet a friend, to talk and think,
To sit in silence as the firelight dies,
Is more than a you who gave an under-stand:
Is bread to hungry passers-by, is drink
To travelers thirsting in a desert land.

LOUISE GUYOL OWEN.

that Christ Jesus gave the command and the promise, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." And it is on this basis alone that the healing works which the Master required of his followers can be accomplished. Concerning this distinction between the real and the unreal, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 353): "All the real is eternal. Perfection underlies reality. Without perfection, nothing is wholly real. All things will continue to disappear, until perfection appears and reality is reached." And she continues, "When we learn that error is not real, we shall be ready for progress, forgetting those things which are behind."

Even to be ready for true progress, then, one must be willing to exchange false material concepts for spiritual ideas; and at the outset actual advancement is thus found to mean something entirely different from what human fancy might indicate as desirable. But, trusting in God, divine Mind, as the source of all good, one finds that God's law provides for and governs the unfolding of spiritual ideas, and, consequently, destroys all that is opposed to spiritual perfection. Of the need for this understanding God's law, its demands, and its power, Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 233): "Every day makes its demands upon us for higher proofs rather than professions of Christian power. These proofs consist solely in the destruction of sin, sickness, and death by the power of Spirit, as Jesus destroyed them. This is an element of progress, and progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfill."

This "going on unto perfection" is, when rightly viewed, a joyous and beautiful experience, because God's law of progress is also the law of love; for God, perfect divine Principle, is also divine Love, and spiritual man, God's likeness, is the reflection of divine Love. One's true progress, therefore, whatever human circumstances, position, or conditions may be, is measured by one's understanding, and demonstration, of divine Principle, Love, and God's spiritual law. It is such a test that Mrs. Eddy gives where she says in Science and Health (p. 239): "To ascertain our progress, we must learn where our affections are placed and whom we acknowledge and obey as God. If divine Love is becoming nearer, dearer, and more real to us, latter is then submitting to Spirit. The objects we pursue and the spirit we manifest reveal our standpoint, and show what we are winning."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STANFORD HAS BEST RECORD

Only Team in Pacific Coast Football Race With Clean Slate

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Stanford	1	0	0	1.000
Southern California	1	0	1	.666
Washington	1	0	1	.666
Oregon	1	0	1	.666
Idaho	0	0	1	.000
U. C. L. A.	0	0	1	.000
Oregon State	0	0	1	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW, Oct. 24.—All but one of the 10 members of the Pacific Coast Conference have opponents for this Saturday. Two contests will have a bearing on the championship race. Oregon State College and University of Washington meet at Seattle, the latter expected to win. University of California at Los Angeles makes its first journey into the Northern Division to oppose University of Idaho at Moscow.

In non-conference games, University of California is expected to have formidable competition with the Olympic Club of San Francisco, made up of former college stars. Chaired by its first important victory, 20 to 0, over Montana School of Mines, the Montana University team attacks Montana State College at Butte in the annual state title contest.

U. C. L. A. Meets Idaho

California at Los Angeles, the new conference member, anticipates the Idaho game as its best chance to break into the conference victory column. J. L. Fleming, 29, halfback and captain, will be back in the lineup. His speed and leadership will be a big factor. Last Saturday, U. C. L. A. decisively defeated its old Southern California Conference rival, Pomona College, 27 to 0. Development of some new backs brightens Idaho's outlook for its game. H. E. Owens, 30, J. S. Halliday, 30, and A. M. Nordby, 30, all halfbacks, should figure prominently. All are light men and promise the type of playing Idaho has lacked, as they possess ability to execute wide end runs and speedy off-tackle, cut-back plays. The Vandal backfield carries a reputation of being plus or minus, but too few elusive sprinters.

Washington State has light competition in the College of Idaho. Stanford indulges in little more than a work-out against Fresno State, and Southern California is not expected to have trouble with Washington. In these games, however, there lurks the possibility of a minor team, keyed to the highest pitch, catching a big fellow off guard.

The conference received three big surprises in a lump. Most important was California matching Southern California in a pre-conference game. The 47-0 Stanford victory over Idaho and third was Oregon's equally crushing 27-0 defeat of Washington. The California triumph Tuesday night, the decisive elimination of Washington from championship consideration, enlivened the Coast Conference title race. Coast football followers expect that when Stanford and Southern California meet at Los Angeles, Nov. 3 the title would be settled.

Oregon Wins Saturday

Through eliminating Washington, the University of Oregon returns as a threat, particularly to California aspirations. Oregon rests this Saturday, while California will be busy with the Olympic Club team, conqueror of Stanford. Oregon rolled up over four touchdowns against Washington. California was able to complicate the championship outlook by beating the Trojan team, ending its streak of 29 consecutive victories. The Trojan dash, in which D. E. Williams, 29, quarterback, carries the ball with J. J. Smith, 29, Trojan fullback, has been playing end or tackle, leading the way in removing opposition. This Williams-Hibbs combination has been the Trojan standstill, enabling Williams to attain the rank of greatest ground gainer in the conference. In the first three Trojan games Williams carried the ball 59 times for an average of 5.4 yards. Early in the first half of the California-Southern California game it became apparent to the 75,000 spectators that the Trojan team was evenly matched. Once the Ears smashed as far as the Trojan 22-yard line and in the last quarter a desperate Southern California passing attack advanced to the 19-yard line, but play was mostly in midfield.

The most impressive showing of the week-end undoubtedly was by Stanford. Superiority of Idaho in weight, 10 pounds per man, meant nothing to the Cardinals. This marks Stanford as one of the strongest teams ever seen on the Pacific Coast. Stanford has worlds of reserve power. In the last quarter a lineup composed of second and third-string players smashed out over 27 points.

Regulars Held Back

Coach G. S. Warner started his regular backfield, C. L. Hoffman, 29, fullback, Herbert Fleishacker, 29, 30, quarterback; R. F. Sims, 29, halfback, and R. L. Fentress, 30, halfback. This combination found it could not gain through the center of Idaho's line on a power attack. Three times the Vandals, with W. L. Kershank, 30, fullback, and P. F. Hutchinson, 29, halfback, doing exceptional playing in stopping Hoffman's plunges, turned the Cardinals back. Then Stanford switched tactics. L. D. Lewis, 29, shifted from quarterback to halfback, replacing Sims, William Simkins, 30, replaced Hoffman, and C. O. Manning, 30, replaced Fleishacker. This new combination made the afternoon hard for Idaho, with passes, wide end runs and wide football washes from Warner's famous reserve play.

Washington State and Oregon have the best chances of Northern teams for first-division honors. Outplayed the first half by Oregon State last Saturday, the Cougars were completely masters the last half. Though victory was by the narrow margin of 9 to 0, the Cougars displayed strength and alertness. The wide runs and punting of D. C. MacDonald, 31, halfback, were spectacular. Washington State's touchdown and field, T. R. Rohrer, 29, quarterback, ran the team admirably and carried the ball on some good dashes. P. A. Lahnhat, 31, halfback, and safely shared honors by kicking the field goal. Washington State's great pair of tackles, H. C. Speldel, 29, and M. A. Dressel, 29, were big factors. Most of the brilliant runs that brought the Cougar homecoming crowd to its feet were through holes opened by these towering linemen.

The Cougars almost fell before a stellar Oregon Aggie passing attack, featuring H. A. Maple, 29, quarterback, and Russell Striff, 30, end. Three times the Aggie passes put the ball within scoring distance, but each time an Aggie fumble was recovered.

Minnesota and Iowa Game Is Week-End Feature of 'Big Ten'

Gophers Have Won Two Conference Contests and Are Favored to Win—Northwestern Invades Illinois for Game

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE FOOTBALL	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Minnesota	2	0	0	1.000
Iowa	1	0	0	.666
Wisconsin	1	0	0	.666
Northwestern	1	0	0	.666
Illinois	0	0	1	.000
Michigan	0	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	0	1	.000

Pacific Coast Conference

STANFORD	WASHINGTON
21-Armory Post, 8	25-Williamette, 0
6-Olympic, 12	14-Pacific, 0
25-Oregon, 12	25-Montana, 0
12-Calif. (S. B.), 0	0-Oregon, 27
47-Idaho, 0	0-Oregon, 27
147	29
101	30
12-Mont. State, 15	40-Utah Aggie, 12
6-Gonzaga, 0	12-Idaho, 0
26-Whitman, 13	19-St. Mary's, 6
0-Stanford, 47	0-California, 0
45	81
73	18
18	18

OREGON

45-Pacific, 26	0-Calif. Aggie, 12
12-Stanford, 47	0-St. Mary's, 6
25-Williamette, 0	14-Pacific, 0
27-Washington, 0	7-Wash. State, 9
122	108

CALIFORNIA

22-Santa Clara, 0	6-Wash. State, 26
7-St. Mary's, 6	0-Washington, 26
12-Montana, 0	20-Montana, 0
0-St. Mary's, 6	0-Calif., 0
12	3
26	51

WASH. STATE

33-Whitman, 6	14-Santa Barb., 0
0-Gonzaga, 0	0-Arizona, 7
26-Montana, 0	20-Montana, 0
7-St. Mary's, 6	0-Calif., 0
8-Oregon, 27	0-Fomona, 45
74	32
92	52

Gold Cups to Be Raced For Again

At Least Four Challenges Have Been Made for Speed-Boat Trophy

NEW YORK (AP)—The Gold Cup,

symbolic of the speed-boat championship of America, and oldest American trophy of its kind, will be raced for again next summer.

Charles B. Chubb, chairman of the race committee of the Columbia Yacht Club of New York, told a meeting of the executive board of the Gold Cup committee Tuesday night that the Columbia Yacht Club would defend the cup.

The trophy was not raced for last summer, the first time in a quarter of a century. Two years ago at Greenwich, Conn., George H. Townsend's Greenwich Polyn, of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, successfully defended the trophy, which it had won the previous year. Of a dozen craft competing at the time only two were able to complete the short test of three heats of 19 miles each. The Columbia Yacht Club's entry, Miss Columbia, which was driven by Mr. Chapman, was the only other contestant to complete the race.

OHIO STATE PLANS MORE FACILITIES

Enlargement of Sports Plant Is on the Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—Extensive plans for the enlargement of athletic facilities at Ohio State University, which have been talked of for several years, have materialized and will be ready for official publication, it became known Tuesday.

Included in the proposed program is the erection of a huge winter sports building on the campus, to be located adjacent to the stadium. Its estimated cost will be \$750,000 and will be financed by the athletic department of the university without assistance from the State or from outside sources.

Although athletic department officials and members of the board of trustees refused to discuss the plans in detail, plans for the new building were made public within two weeks. President stadium debt was practically paid off by proceeds of the Michigan game of last Saturday. The university trustees and athletic officials now see their way clear to proceed with enlargement of the athletic system.

Architect plans for the new building have been under advisement of the trustees committee for some time, and will be made public within two weeks.

The university does not have facilities for handling crowds who want to see its basketball team play. The Columbus has been utilized for the past few years, but it is not entirely satisfactory.

Athletic officials also felt the need of indoor track facilities, and a swimming pool for men students.

The proposed winter sports building will make all of these possible. Construction of the building is to begin early in the spring and it will be occupied by next fall.

Minnesota and Iowa Game Is Week-End Feature of 'Big Ten'

Gophers Have Won Two Conference Contests and Are Favored to Win—Northwestern Invades Illinois for Game

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Michigan	0	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	0	1	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO (AP)—The teams much alike in size, power and methods of performance, University of Minnesota and University of Iowa, meet in the most important game of the week in the championship race of the intercollegiate conference. Both are undefeated, but the Gophers have won two conference games, and the Hawkeyes only one. Those who have seen both teams play will favor Minnesota, probably because of its alertness and power.

Next in importance comes the Northwestern University invasion of University of Illinois, the latter, defending the championship, again looking strong, while Northwestern shows more power than its scoring record indicates. Ohio State University, another undefeated eleven, visits Indiana University, which won and lost in two "Big Ten" games. University of Wisconsin, tied in its only conference appearance, visits University of Michigan, twice defeated, but about ready for a turn of fortunes. In the other games, University of Chicago receives "dunde" University.

Against Chicago, Minnesota looked stronger than did Iowa. Where the latter beat the Maroons, 12 to 0, strong, while Northwestern shows more power than its scoring record indicates. Ohio State University, another undefeated eleven, visits Indiana University, which won and lost in two "Big Ten" games. University of Wisconsin, tied in its only conference appearance, visits University of Michigan, twice defeated, but about ready for a turn of fortunes. In the other games, University of Chicago receives "dunde" University.

Plunging May Work

That Minnesota plunging game through the center of the line may work better against Iowa than the Hawkeyes' rushing attack, which has been successful in the past, is the opinion of many observers. The Hawkeyes had an easy 61-0 victory over Ripon College for a work-out game. Iowa's giant tackle, L. S. Sauter, 30, will have a task stopping Nagurski. On the other hand, O. H. Page, 31, new Iowa halfback, may have the speed to get away from the Gophers' line.

Illinois, definitely established as a championship contender as a result of its victory over Northwestern, should be a favorite over Northwestern this Saturday. The Wildcats have a lot of power yet but lack the speed to keep up with the fast Northwestern team. Coach R. C. Zupke's team may recede a little from the heights achieved against Northwestern. The team's rushing attack, which has been successful in the past, is the opinion of many observers. The Hawkeyes had an easy 61-0 victory over Ripon College for a work-out game. Iowa's giant tackle, L. S. Sauter, 30, will have a task stopping Nagurski. On the other hand, O. H. Page, 31, new Iowa halfback, may have the speed to get away from the Gophers' line.

SIDELINES

BROWN UNIVERSITY has been trying the two-team system of substituting players during the game. It is going to require two special teams to carry out the plan in the Harvard game, and in addition a Harvard team will be made up of substitutes. The cost is placed at \$27.50 for the round trip, and it is expected to take 15, 20m. each way.

Early this fall Dartmouth varsity captain visited Harvard and watched the candidates practicing and their list is said to have stated that the material at Harvard was very fine this fall, and the work of the team in the future seems to bear out the statement.

AMATEUR SKATING UNION APPROVED

NEW YORK.—Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, announced Tuesday that the proposition of admitting the Amateur Skating Union of the United States to allied membership in the A. A. U. has been approved by mail vote. The proposition was submitted more than a month ago to the board of governors whose members are scattered throughout the United States. The final tally was 55 to 4 in favor.

As a result of this vote the skating union is officially recognized by the A. A. U. as the governing body of skating in this country. The A. A. U. was organized last winter as a successor to the dissolved International Skating Union, but several officials of the defunct I. S. U. refused to admit the passing of that body and controversy went on for several months.

WATKINS SUCCEEDS GAY

Wayland F. Watkins, a former Yale defenseman, has been chosen hockey coach of Boston University for this season, succeeding Dr. George C. Gay. Watkins is professor of psychology at Boston University. He coached the Brown and Nichols preparatory school hockey team in 1925 and 1926, and is a member of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

TO DISCUSS AMATEUR STATES

TORONTO, Ont. (By the Canadian Press)—The status of amateur athletes who accept tuition in universities in exchange for their athletic prowess will be discussed at the annual meeting of the Ontario branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, here, on Friday.

A resolution will be submitted urging the union to define the status of such athletes in view of the fact that a number of cases have been reported.

PALANCO TO NEWARK

MONTREAL, Que. (By the Canadian Press)—The status of amateur athletes who accept tuition in universities in exchange for their athletic prowess will be discussed at the annual meeting of the Ontario branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, here, on Friday.

WELCOME FOR GERMAN FOOTBALL RULES IN OLD DAYS

Berlin Soccer Team Defeats Isthmian League Team—Varsities Are Preparing

LONDON.—The international entanglements which were legacies of the World War have almost faded out of European sport, a fact brought home forcefully last week-end by the enthusiastic and sincere welcome given here to the first German association football team seen in England since 1914. Ten thousand spectators assembled to witness the match between a side representing the Berlin Football Association and one representing the Isthmian League—a powerful combination of amateur clubs.

It was team work of the best, and it served to show the vast strides made by the soccer players of Central Europe since the war which has been appreciated only by those touring soccer men who have returned home with dreams to explain.

In the evening a large banquet at the Ritz Hotel was given in honor of the team. A banner was presented ceremoniously to the team by the Isthmian League, and the league's honorary secretary to accept as a souvenir a handsome bronze

plaque. The German team has been a back number in international lawn tennis so long that people rubbed their eyes this week to see the German team in the Davis Cup final in England. The possibility referred of course to decision of the French lawn tennis authorities that they would forfeit the right to defend the cup in France and cut out public tennis altogether rather than pay a heavy amusement tax on a game which they believe has done so much to advance the country's prestige in the world of sport. English clubs conducting open tournaments have long been subject to an amusement tax, tending even to non-playing members' season tickets.

Horatia Wins Another Title

As if to emphasize the part France has played in the development of lawn tennis, Jean Borotra, smiling in his broad smile and sandwiching in his pyrotechnic play between violent spurts in the service, won the French title in the English Davis Cup play started out in great style and took the first set 6-4. The second set was a shock to his head thoughtfully, took a better grip on his racket and sailed away gracefully with the next three sets in which he dropped only six games.

Mrs. L. A. Godfree, formerly Miss Kathleen McKane, had not played any tennis for some time. She was covered tournament, but lack of practice did not prevent her securing a win in the final over Miss Eileen Bennett. She recovered of top form and without its bearing on the international women's match for the Wimbledon trophy, she was a surprise.

Cricketers get more than the usual amount of interest this winter. Instead of being merely able to practice the game, the players of the Marylebone Cricket Club touring side in America will be able to play in the "Spaced Aerial" system exploited so successfully in broadcasting the account of the landing of the Zeppelin in America. The alert Illinois state home the voices of A. P. F. Chapman and his merry men. Atmospheres which evening will be most welcome.

Within the last week Oxford and Cambridge have plunged into a whirl of athletic preparation leading to the battles of the Blues in all kinds of sports. The Cambridge team, which material seems to abound almost everywhere and the presidents of the clubs, are building up high optimism in the result of building worthy teams to represent their Alma Mater. Just how the rivals have gotten off the mark in the "Spaced Aerial" system is shown in the following summary:

In Rugby football Oxford defeated Old Merchant Tailors 41 points to 0. Cambridge drew with the Harrovian 11 to 11. In association football Cambridge lost to the London Celestians 10 to 5. Cambridge defeated the Harrovian 11 to 5, with one halved; Cambridge defeated the Harrovian 11 to 5, with one halved. In field hockey Oxford drew with Southgate, 1 to 0. Cambridge defeated Beckenham 5 to 2. Both field hockey are busy training trials in preparation for the big boat race next spring.

The polo field news is something of a serial story these days, the main interest being centered in a sort of endurance test between Joseph B. Palmer, professional champion, and Thomas Newman, from whom he wrested the title last year. They have agreed to play two sessions daily for four days, the winner will be the man ahead on points at the finish.

Usually the professional set a game at 16,000 points, setting upward of a fortnight. Saturday night, after a fortnight's play at Thurston Hall here, Newman had 16,642 points and Davis had 15,842. The contest was resumed this week at Birmingham.

Except for those hardy enthusiasts who delight to break ice or Serpentine Lake, the winter sports season is competitive swimming has practically ended until 1929. As a final in a busy season, England defeated Scotland at 2 to 1. Both field hockey are busy training trials in preparation for the big boat race next spring.

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Football Rules in Old Days Contain Many a Laugh Today

University of Vermont Alumnus of '74 Unearths Few of Gridiron Guides of His College Days for the Amusement of Present-Day Fans

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Back in the good old days of the football was a much simpler proposition than at present. At the University of Vermont half a century ago the annual intercollegiate football game had all the thrills without the rules of a modern set. Louis Shaw of the class of '74 is responsible for unearthing a list of these old guides of gladiatorial combat for use in the football arena. Here they are:

Rule First—The privilege of the first war is to be decided by tossing up a cent or five-cent piece, the side having the warm choosing its side of the field. Rule Second—The ball having been placed in position in the center of the field by the Umpire, a touch by the warmer constitutes a war.

Rule Third—The ball having been placed in position, all players excepting the warmer are to remain on their respective sides at a distance of at least 30 feet from the center of the field until the ball has been warmed.

Rule Fourth—After the ball has been warmed, no player is to touch the ball until it has been touched by a member of the opposing class.

Rule Fifth—Any player catching the ball on the fly is allowed to throw it with his hands, make a drop kick, or to carry it any distance within the boundaries of the field unless prevented by another player.

Rule Sixth—No player is allowed to pick the ball from the ground or to catch it otherwise than on the fly. Rule Seventh—No player is allowed to kick the ball over the boundaries of the ground.

Rule Eighth—In case of a violation of rule seventh the ball is to be taken at a distance of 30 feet from the spot of the last kick and in a direction directly toward the goal of the offending player. Each class will form a line and the Umpire will roll the ball between the lines. In case the ball cannot be proven by whom the ball was kicked across the boundary, the clause relating to the distance to be lost shall be void.

Rule Ninth—In case of any violation not above specified the offending party loses the war.

Under these rules, a game between the 1877-78 Vermont Varsity and the 1877-78 Vermont Varsity was played on Oct. 10, 1877. The Varsity won 7-0. The game was played on a field of 100 yards by 50 yards. The game was played on a field of 100 yards by 50 yards.

IDAHO SHORT ON GOOD MATERIAL

Varsity Plans to Draw From Those Out for Intramural Cross-Country

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW, Ida.—Finding itself extremely short on cross-country material for the 1928 season the University of Idaho is planning a new system of bringing out material. Coach W. C. Bryan announces that the intramural cross-country teams will constitute the principal source of varsity prospects. In the new intramural athletic program at Idaho each group on the campus must have a team of each of the nine sports in order to qualify for the grand awards at the close of the season.

For cross-country each group is allowed to have a team of 100 members of which four will be picked to represent the group in competition. In 12 fraternity groups, two dormitories and the town group a total of 15 groups comprising the intramural program the intramural turnout for cross country should number over 100 men.

Coach Bryan has only four veteran runners from last year and one promising candidate from the 1927 freshman team. This will constitute the nucleus of the varsity squad and will work out separately. No member of the varsity cross-country squad will be allowed to participate in the intramural program. This system is along the line of Knute Rockne's plan in the Pacific Coast Conference, which has advanced its best football talent in the campus league. As a player displays his ability in the varsity squad, Coach Bryan hopes the system will work favorably to counteract Idaho's unfavorable outlook in this sport.

The veteran runners are D. L. Wiks and Jay Taggart, 30, mile runners on the varsity track squad last spring. The freshman runners are D. L. Wiks and Jay Taggart, 30, mile runners on the varsity track squad last spring.

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INDEPENDENT CONTROL IS AIM

Women Golfers Are Seeking This Goal—W. W. G. A. Meeting Is Held

CHICAGO (AP)—A United States national women's golf association with independent control of all golfing affairs of the fair sex in America is the goal toward which feminine goldminers are headed, according to expressions of leaders at Tuesday's annual meeting of the Women's Western Golf Association.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Mexico—an Apologia

A Review by WALLACE THOMPSON

Author of "The People of Mexico," "The Mexican Mind," etc.
Mexico and Its Heritage, by Ernest Gruening. New York: Century, \$5.

MR. GRUENING has essayed to write the final and complete statement of the Mexican problem. He has achieved a remarkable piece of work, and his presentation of the phases of Mexican history and social development since 1911 (the end of the Diaz era) is complete, graphically told and interestingly illustrated with anecdotes and examples. But despite his evident and conscientious effort to give a fair and balanced picture, and despite his frank presentation of the uglier side of much of the revolutionary history and development, the book remains an apologia for the present government in Mexico.

Every reader of this book—and this should include everyone who pretends to a serious interest in the Mexican problem—should fortify himself with a truer understanding of the great Spanish heritage of Mexico and a truer appreciation of the immense achievements and genuine contributions made to Mexico's slow social progress by the régime of Porfirio Diaz. These two phases Mr. Gruening has seen only through Mexican revolutionary eyes, and although he has consulted an immense bibliography on those two periods, he has taken for fact only the critical and hostile. It is as true of the Spaniards and of Diaz as it is of Calles, Obregon, Carranza and Madero, that Mexican documentary material falls into but two groups, the adulatory and the hostile, and that the adulatory rings less true than the critical. But just as truly it is necessary to take into consideration the good that there was and that has come through to us, from Spain and from Diaz, as to sift the wheat from the chaff and the good from the evil. In the colorful régimes through which Mexico has passed, Mr. Gruening leads us in his description of the revolutionary era since 1911.

Exact and Painstaking
Mr. Gruening went to Mexico first in 1922, and although his studies were most exact and painstaking, he failed, as most contemporary observers fail, to realize that the Mexicans of today cannot yet look on the past with the eyes of an historian; their intense humanness is, as Mr. Gruening shows so well, not historical. With this warning, vital because of the skill and enthusiasm with which the author has presented his incomplete picture of that earlier era, let us go on to the friendly analysis which this fine piece of literary work deserves.

The historical section is the chief basis for the adverse criticisms made above, although some of the later presentations of United States-Mexican relations, especially in the sections on Foreign Relations, Politics and Land, are manifestly lacking in the fine sense of balance displayed by the book as a whole. In reading these historical pages, and those devoted to the Indian Heritage, it seems that Mr. Gruening thinks no good at all ever came from the white man, and no evil ever from the Indian. While presenting in sympathetic eye the difficulties faced by the revolutionary governments in raising the level of the Indian mass of Mexico, Mr. Gruening finds only condemnation for Porfirio Diaz, because he did not work the miracle of widespread education that the revolution has not been able to achieve.

The author's mistakes throughout this section indicate the secondhand sources of his information, as when he seriously states that the Spanish-born whites of the colonial period were called "gachupines," which was an Aztec nickname much like the modern Mexican "gringo" for Americans, the proper name of the caste of Spanish-born whites having been "peninsulares," or "those from the (Iberian) Peninsula."

Fair and Balanced
The discussion of The Revolution is, on the other hand, a sound and remarkably fair and balanced presentation of a subject still extremely difficult to evaluate, and shows the intense study and the conscientious striving for the essential facts that the author put into his five years of preparation for this volume. Here, for the first time in either English or Spanish, has been set down fairly an estimate of the various factors entering into the Revolution.

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Mexico—an Apologia

A Review by WALLACE THOMPSON

Author of "The People of Mexico," "The Mexican Mind," etc.

ing into that strange, medieval upheaval of a people toward ideals half understood and never definitely stated in realistic form. This picture, with its corresponding personal background, is carefully drawn and is immensely valuable to every student of the Mexican situation.

The exhaustive description of the land situation is excellent, and will serve as a gold mine to the student, not merely for its facts, but for its illustrative anecdotes. But it is none the less distinctly an apology and a support of the land confiscations, especially where the author says (page 147): "All things considered, the (land) legislation was mild. Few are the precedents in which so far-reaching a reform was so considerate of the old order, so little retaliatory and so little confiscatory." He brings in the Eighteenth Amendment and the abolition of slavery in the United States as examples of more unjust destructions of property values—a well-worn Mexican argument—and blames the delay in issuance of agrarian bonds on the unwillingness of the landowners to accept them in full payment (page 148), but does not point out the reasons why the landowners demurred. There are many such examples of failure to give the other side in presenting the Mexican case, and in many instances they are unfortunate, from the viewpoint of the author himself.

The section devoted to the Roman Catholic Church is likewise extensive, and of value and importance, although definitely and unrelentingly hostile to the church organization. The author omits, however, one of the salient and important factors in the long struggle, the fact that the succeeding Mexican governments were joined against the church in a struggle for material spoils, and that one of the great issues was whether the new Government should enjoy the long struggle, the fact that the pope to the King of Spain, chief of which was the enjoyment by the Crown of the rich financial returns of the church in Mexico.

The Labor Movement

The nearly 60 pages on Labor will be, to many, the most interesting of the constructive chapters of Mr. Gruening's book. Here, at last, the layman will learn just what the C. R. O. M. is, and whence it came, its relations to the revolution and its power in Mexican politics. The chapter is full of important information, particularly timely since the present internationalization of Mexican political lines has brought the labor movement there so prominently into the foreground of the news. The chapter is a circumstantial presentation of the subject, with valuable figures and analysis. The author's final paragraph in this section forecasts that the labor movement, "given the right leadership," will "shape the destiny of Mexico for the next decade" and "for a more promising future than that of any other land has envisaged in five centuries." His calmly reportorial presentation of some of the unlovely phases of Mexican laborism will not inspire the casual reader with equal enthusiasm, perhaps, but certainly the sincere honesty of Mr. Gruening's study will inspire considerable faith in his judgment—which perhaps amounts to the same thing.

Foreign Relations of the current Government of Mexico make an interesting chapter, in which the United

The Labor Movement

plation and to serious consideration of the problem of life. Burroughs kept a diary, or journal, in which he recorded his views and conclusions regarding many phases of his human experience. This being the case, who so well fitted to perform the task of selecting the most sententious of his records and prepare them for publication as the woman who gave herself so generously during a considerable period of her life to insure that he should put forth his best

The Life of Lord Curzon, by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ronaldshay. Vol. III. London: Ernest Benn, 21s. net. New York: Horace Liveright, \$15 the set.

GEORGE NATHANIEL, Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, is shown in Earl Ronaldshay's concluding volume as a brilliant British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, an erudite Chancellor of Oxford University and an indefatigable leader for the Government in the House of Lords.

The volume is a penetrating analysis of the last 20 years of Lord Curzon's career, when he narrowly missed the Prime Ministership of Britain, the goal of his lifelong ambition. Earl Ronaldshay describes Lord Curzon's disappointment when Stanley Baldwin was preferred by the Conservative Party for this culminating post. The decision was conveyed as delicately as possible, through the King's private secretary, the explanation given being that Lord Curzon's position as a peer ineligible for the House of Commons made it impossible for him to be Prime Minister at a time when practically the whole of the opposition party was concentrated in that house.

"Such," wrote Lord Curzon in his diary, "was the reward I received for nearly 40 years of public service in the highest offices; such was the manner in which it was intimated to me that the cup of honorable ambition had been dashed from my lips, and that I could never aspire to fill the highest office in the service of the Crown."

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States comes in for the usual caustic criticisms, and Henry Lane Wilson, the American Ambassador at the time of the Huerta revolution that overthrew Madero, is roughly treated, chiefly on the basis of the revolutionary evidence and assertions which have circulated freely during political campaigns in the United States in the past, but which Mr. Wilson gallantly repudiated a year or so ago in his own book, "Diplomatic Episodes in Mexico, Belgium and Chile."

Some of the bitterest American critics of the Washington Government are quoted and referred to, but the Government's own spokesmen are given short shrift. Ambassador Morrow comes in for well-deserved praise, and all companies are dismissed with a few words. Mr. Gruening considers their problems solved. The Pan-American Union is dismissed with a paragraph, although other, and private, agencies of friendship and good will are warmly praised as showing the way to an understanding between Mexico and the United States. This phase of the problem might well have been given strength and would have furnished an interesting picture of glittering possibilities if the author had been as fair to the United States Government as he is to the Mexicans.

The book is handsomely illustrated with pictures that really illustrate it and are not alone beautiful; most of them are from photographs by the author.

The Essence of Burroughs

The Heart of Burroughs' Journal, edited by Clara Barrus. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, \$2.

IT SEEMED inevitable that, following the example set in the cases of Emerson and Thoreau, there should be published, also, a volume containing the vital part of Burroughs' voluminous Journal. Like most literary men who have given themselves largely to quiet contemplation in the best possible way? And now, because of this devoted, we have another Burroughs book—written not about him but by him, and edited by Dr. Clara Barrus, Burroughs' literary secretary.

There is much in the volume with which the world is familiar, and there is also much material now set forth for the first time. How calm were his thoughts! How serene his style! To peruse this volume after partaking of the hectic literature of the day is like passing from the heat and stress of a political meeting into the calm and peace of one's own home.

The reader of these extracts which are happily arranged chronologically, will be deeply impressed with the profundity and clarity of Burroughs' thought even in his early years. Take this passage under date of Jan. 30, 1855, written while he was still in his third decade: "I am struggling in my library to utter or give tangible form to a truth which he clearly feels but cannot fully grasp, let him step to the door or window and look out upon the hills and mountains, the ocean, or the setting sun, and he shall readily speak what in his closet was too big for him to utter. His soul seems to expand and to partake of the largeness of his vision," and he breaks over his prison walls and comprehends that which once comprehended."

The strongest sentiment in Burroughs' makeup was his love of nature. All her varying moods found response in him. His was a profound sense of the presence of a spirit pervading the whole out-of-doors, comparable with that of Wordsworth. These two had much in common. Whoever thinks of Burroughs as detached of religious sentiment will find much in this volume to refute that opinion. Rather did he find God all about him, universal, omnipresent. "The great embracing Power and Life of the universe," he writes, "call it God or call it what you will—we can no more escape from, or live independent of, than we can escape from the air."

The volume is replete with Burroughs' insatiable love of nature. Few have laid the head so close to Mother Nature's heart and few have the power to translate the impression gained from this close intimacy into such attractive literature. A host of followers of the great yet simple naturalist-philosopher, who had believed that the stream of Burroughs' literature had forever run dry, will welcome this volume. Here is fresh material from the very fountain head of that stream which copiously flowed for more than half a century and in its current carried many to a land of keen joy and sweet refreshment.

ALBERT F. GILMORE.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

A Lilliputian Library

EMBOLDENED, evidently, by our confession some time ago that we had a fondness for small books, provided they were not called vest-pocket editions, Mr. Minkus has bestowed upon us a whole library of them. Really a fine gesture from a man who up to this time has remained in seclusion at 7 West Forty-second Street, New York City, so far as we were concerned, at least, there was no warning. Whether Mr. Minkus is starting a new business or merely letting the light in on an old established one, we have no means of knowing. At all events, it seems that he is the "sole agent" for the Miniature Library Publishers, Inc.

Now when we say a whole library, we do not mean a collection of books that would occupy the same amount of space as, say, the new Oxford English Dictionary (which, by the way, we have not yet received from the publishers, though they did send us the other day another copy of Mr. Baldwin's speech, about it and about). No, remember we said small books. There are nine volumes in

this library, but they will all go into the pocket of your Burberry. They measure approximately 2 1/4 by 1 1/4 inches, varying in thickness.

To Mr. James D. Henderson, of course, such a miniature library as this would seem merely trivial. Mr. Henderson, who lives in Brookline, Mass., has a collection of 700 tiny volumes, many of them much smaller than these. But after all, what is the point of having a library of such small books in your house? If we mean to read our books, why has not the world been right for all these years in supposing that a book easy to handle and to read is best for the bedside? How many of his 700 books has Mr. Henderson read? (Rhetorical questions.)

The real value of the miniature library, it seems to us, is in its adaptability to travel. There is a red imitation leather case that holds six of these books. It looks for all the world like one of the dressing cases that come with those lovely traveling bags. Thus it is possible to slip it into and out of your bag unobtrusively, avoiding suspicion on the part of fellow travelers that you are a literary person, likely to smile in a tolerant way at their innocent discussions of the political situation and the money market. One thing, though, it will be necessary to conceal the bright gold lettering on the case, for it would deliver you on the spot into the hands of the Philistines. It reads: "The Marvelous Miniature Library."

There is one thing about this miniature library that puzzles us. Apparently, like so many good things,

it had to be imported. The backs of the title-pages bear variously the legends, "Made in France," "Printed in Germany," "It is, of course, appropriate enough that the Little Bible, offered in the language of the people, should have been printed at the scene of the Leipzig Disputation. But why should 'Paradise Lost' and 'The Golden Treasury' reach us by way of France? American publishers! Are ye men, or mice?"

The titles include also a "Little Webster" (18,000 words), an English-French Dictionary (12,000 words), "Hamlet" and "Macbeth," "Don Quixote," the "Arabian Nights," and stories by Maupassant. There are elastic bands to hold the books in the case. The Bible, which is the largest of them and printed in the smallest type, comes provided with a reading glass. The rest are evidently considered legible without such aid. How many other books may be obtained in this series deponent knoweth not.

Doubleday, Doran, who are always doing something to rouse us all from lethargy, are sending this fall "blurb sheets" which cannot possibly escape the attention of the busiest literary editor. The colors are of wondrous variety, and in combination irresistible. You'd know it was a woman who selected the shades. In fact, we may as well admit we had to get a woman to tell us what they were. Here are some of them: marigold yellow, blue, turquoise, orchid, slate blue, orange, royal blue, écar, forest green, baby blue, salmon pink, burnt sienna, beige and apple green. You may imagine the effect of those when they arrive in part-colored detachments of a dozen or so.

Don't take our word for those colors. We are not sure the lady wasn't gulling us. If you'll write to the publishers, no doubt they'll send you all the sheets you want. A clever person ought to be able to make something besides book notes out of them.

For a World Rule of Law

Studies in International Law and Relations, by A. Pearce Higgins. London: Cambridge University Press, 13s. net. The Development of International Law, by James Brown Scott. London: Longmans, Green, 25s. net.

THESE books merit the attention of all who sympathize with the efforts of international lawyers to build a definite system of jurisprudence for pacific settlement of disputes between nations, to go hand in hand with international legislation to the same end effected by statute.

A. Pearce Higgins, K. C., Whewell professor of international law at Cambridge University, publishes a collection of papers and lectures, several of which are concerned with necessary restrictions on modern statesmanship to banish war from the earth, the constructive value of this book lies in the hopeful chapters dealing with the recent impetus given to the cause of peace, concord and judicial settlement by the gradual evolution of what was recently described as a "public international conscience," or to quote Prof. Pearce Higgins, "a determination to maintain in international intercourse as high a standard of morality as obtains among men in their private relations." In one of these lectures, which was delivered last year at Illinois University, he vividly paints the difficulties of international relations in the Old World as compared with the relatively simpler problems of the American Continent, and in this and in a later chapter he gives a masterly analysis of the Monroe Doctrine, with due reference to the American viewpoint.

The many attempts in history to banish war are dealt with in chronological detail by Sir Geoffrey Butler, M. P., for Cambridge University, and Simon Macaboy in "The Development of International Law." The authors divide their history into three ages—those of the prince, the judge and the concert—a novel division.

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Culture Versus Cannibals

Mr. Blissetworthy on Rampole Island, by H. G. Wells. London: Benn, 7s. 6d. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran, \$2.50.

MR. WELLS has returned as completely as he ever will now, we suppose, to fiction. The "avertissement" on the title page conveys far better than we can, by its succinctness and style, the kind of novel he has written: "Being the Story of a Gentleman of Culture and Refinement who suffered Shipwreck and saw no Human Beings other than the Cruel and Savage Cannibals for several years. How he beheld Megatheria alive and made some notes of their Habits. How he became a Sacred Lunatic. How he did at last escape in a Strange Manner from the Horror and Barbarities of Rampole Island in time to fight in the Great War, and how afterwards he came near returning to that Island for ever, etc."

But Mr. Wells, though he begins so innocently with his story of the young Oxford man of county family who, as a result of private sentimental and financial misfortunes, sets out on a tour round the world, is all the time up to his old game of telling us what is wrong with the world, what we ought to do about it and how much hope there is of our ever doing it. Three-quarters of the way through the book the reader is shamefully tricked. Rampole Island with its savages and their ludicrous taboos are discovered to be a hallucination, a symbol of that state of black pessimism from which the human thought is seen to be struggling.

With such a theme Mr. Wells is inevitably immensely stimulating, interesting and vivid. Outside Tomlinson's "The Sea and the Jungle" or Conrad's "Nigger of the Narcissus" we do not remember reading so convincing an account of life on a small trading steamer in calm and storm. In one sense of course the comparison with Tomlinson and Conrad is absurd one; while they catch the voices of a vast impersonal drama, as Wells writes out of an abundant geniality which bubbles up from his exuberant contacts with people. By his uncompromising account of the savage life of Rampole Island Mr. Wells gets in many a sound blow against the sentimental admiration of the barbarous. To those who would desire to return to the simplicity of primitive living he says, in effect, that on the contrary it is savage life which is complex. The barbarian, ancient or modern, is encumbered and imprisoned by "symbolism, metaphor, metonymy, and elaborate falsification; it is the civilized man who thinks simply and clearly." Mr. Wells' whole narrative illustrates in amazingly rich detail the constant conflict between civilization and Rampole.

It is not with the matter but with the form that we shall quarrel. Possibly with such exciting matter to carry one on from page to page it is

hypercritical to quarrel at all. But when we discovered that Rampole Island, which had been so real to us, was only a vivid trick, we turned back to the curious words of the dedication, and decide that Mr. Wells had set out in a mood of high fantasy and had allowed himself to slip from its narrow path.

The dedication runs, "To the immortal memory of Candide." While reading we thought less of Candide and Pangloss than of the Yahoos of Gulliver's Travels; but, this apart, the greatness of Candide surely lies in the fact that Voltaire maintained his narrative and moral in the same key from beginning to end, without a quick change into a kind of drowsy sweet reasonableness in the middle. The honest ruthlessness of "Candide" makes it, paradoxically, a more effective moving and reasonable picture of the struggle of the human thought with alternating optimism and pessimism. Candide's hesitant "Mais il faut cultiver notre jardin" goes to the heart more poignantly than Mr. Wells' final words on the terrace of the National Liberal Club. The skeptical Mr. Blissetworthy is being addressed, "You are the doubter—always. Take my word for it—it is your Rampole Island that will pass away and I who will come true." The Englishman desires us to hope, while the Frenchman desires us to feel. It is the difference between the philosopher and the novelist. V. S. P.

Soviet Union Year-Book, 1928, by Santolov and Segal. (London: Allen & Unwin, 7s. 6d. net) is much larger than its predecessors. Much of the increase is taken up by the section on foreign trade, which gets 146 pages in 1928 as compared with only 80 in 1927. Figures under this head show an increase in exports of \$4,000,000 during the year, and a decrease of \$4,000,000 in imports. The book, as usual, contains a mass of official information, will prove valuable to those who wish to see the Soviet Government away from itself. Perhaps it leaves too much unsaid to give a complete picture of the legal methods in vogue and of the possibilities of commercial and social intercourse for the foreigner.

Oddities, by R. T. Gould (London: Philip Allan, 12s. 6d. net. New York: Stokes, \$4) assembles a number of unexplained facts from every quarter of the globe, and every century. The author makes no attempt to provide a solution, though he mentions one or two possibilities for our consideration. We are left puzzled but eager for the next mystery. He avoids those problems that have already been more or less fully discussed in print, and ranges from the riddle of Mersenne's numbers to that of the mysterious Berbalangs of Cagayan Sulu. The book will appeal to that same part of the mentality which is stimulated by Edgar Wallace, but adds to this a fascinating stamp of authenticity.

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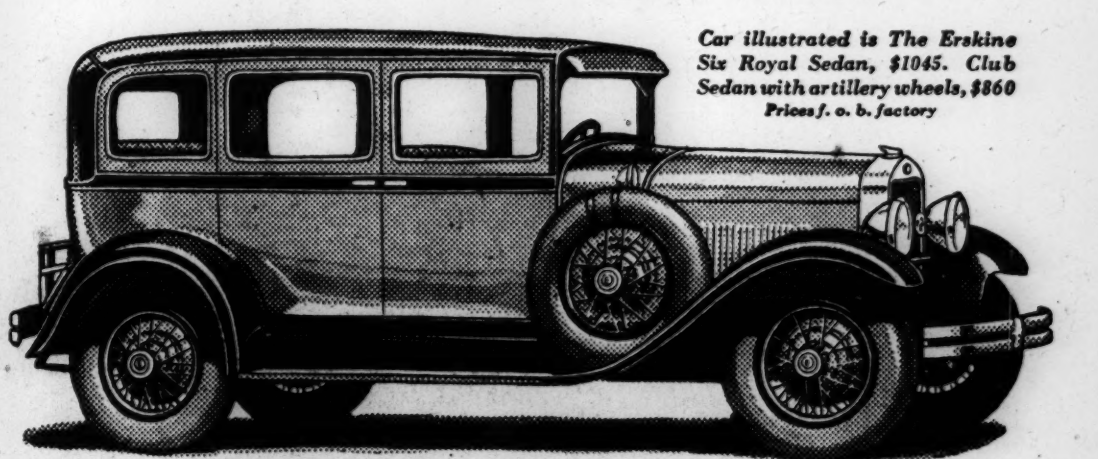
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Higher Education
The price of educating a public school pupil in the United States has nearly tripled in the last 15 years.

Toronto Gleaner According to a story from London, a new television invention allows a ship to see ahead in the dark. The Winnipeg Tribune wonders whether it could be used by the ship of state.

Honorary Frenchman
John D. Rockefeller Jr., because of his gifts for the restoration of the Versailles Royal Palace and Rheims Cathedral, has been made an honorary Frenchman.

Montreal Star "Most of the efficiency of this world, you encounter," a motion picture producer once remarked, "remains in the fellow who can't enjoy a sea voyage because all the salt is going to waste."

Boot and Shoe Trade
Exports of upper leather from the United States during the first half of 1927 were valued at \$16,482,605; in the same period of 1928 this had increased to \$19,046,822.

London Observer An American visitor, staying at the Savoy Hotel, rang up a business associate in New York and spoke for 15 minutes. The call cost \$285. That is what might be called speaking a pocketful.

German Toys
The industry of making children's toys in the village of Sonneberg, Germany, whence come a great many dolls, can be traced back to the seventeenth century.

Arkansas Gazette Flying is another of those things at which most of us would be content to start at the bottom—and stay there.

Tinplate
The manufacture of tinplate was first attempted in England about 1670, though it is believed to have originated in Bohemia at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Oakland Tribune An airman who was asked to make a speech replied that among birds, parrots are the best talkers and peacocks the best dancers.

Jewelry
Ninety per cent of the jewelry sold in the United States is bought by women.

Detroit News The latest downtown skyscraper is to be 32 stories high when complete, or about on a par with the more elaborate club sandwiches.

From the Fans
Approximately 33,000,000 letters are sent each year to screen stars.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in a Box Appearing in This Issue.

1. How does Herbert Hoover define "false liberalism"?—Editorial..... 10
2. What city is called "a diamond set in an emerald frame"?—Magazine Feature..... 10
3. What great biographer said that "History is the biography of great men"?—Home Forum..... 10
4. What two words does an American in Paris consider a sufficient vocabulary?—World's Great Capitals..... 10
5. What is the root meaning of "intent"?—Word a Day..... 10
6. In what country are radio listeners regarded with suspicion?—Radio Department..... 10
7. How many Presidents has the United States had?—Odds and Ends..... 10
8. What particularly delectable vegetable is widely neglected?—Women's Enterprise Page..... 10
9. How does M. Herriot pronounce his name?—Educational Page..... 10
10. What is Herbert Hoover called in Chinese textbooks?—Editorial Notes..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Apprehend

To lay hold on seems a literal interpretation of this word, for, ad, (becoming a before p), meaning to, and prehendere, to seize, are its Latin ancestors. Only in few instances, however, does this denote the physical action of arresting or making a prisoner of another.

To apprehend is considered for the most part a mental function; it indicates a grasping of situations or thoughts with the understanding. There are scholars who attach some significance to the first syllable of the Latin prehendere, for pre (prae) means before. They assert that one apprehends (or seizes mentally) a thing even before he has been informed. For instance, we may apprehend the purpose of someone's visit before it has been stated.

Stress the final syllable of apprehend. Sound a as in am, first e as in event, second e as in end. The p sound attaches to the final syllable only.

"But I follow after, if that I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

What They Say

W. L. Mackenzie King: "Much is heard in the Old World of the prosperity of the New. There are doubtless economic causes which account in no inconsiderable measure for that prosperity. There are, however, other causes scarcely less important. Of these, I am inclined to put first and foremost the elimination of all fear of aggression."

The Rev. John A. Vollenweider: "Mere physical victory can never be anything else but seeming victory. The real fights and the real victories are fought and won in the minds and hearts of the citizens of the world."

Mary Roberts Rhinehart: "In spite of the hard times which followed the war years, the standard of comfort and security in American homes has steadily risen."

The Rev. Samuel D. Price: "Although spiritual joys come to those who are unsparing in their gifts to others."

Theodore B. Lathrop: "Neither life nor arithmetic is possible save under rules."

In Lighter Vein

What's in a Name?

Two little boys who had been inattentive were told that they must stay after school and write their names 500 times.

On hearing this, one little boy protested.

The teacher asked what was the matter.

"Taint fair!" he cried. "His name is Lee, and mine is Schnickelfritzer."

—Watchman-Examiner.



—Passing Show

Neighbor (anxious to call on new residents): "You know, I'm your nearest neighbor. My house is just across the street."

Hubby: "Well, perhaps you'll drop in some time when you cross this way."

Pleasure Alone

The owner of a small car one day purchased a bicycle.

"I suppose you'll ride your bicycle for exercise?" suggested a friend.

"I'm figurin'-in on usin' it for pleasure," replied Andy.

"How do you mean?"

"Well, all the time I'm a-ridin' it I'll be a-thinkin' of the petrol I'm savin' by leavin' my car-r-r at home."

—Windsor Magazine.

Jazz Heraldry

A student of heraldry whose descriptions are apt to be colored by his intense interest in this subject, describes a jazz band in an island in the South Pacific as "O' Cedar Mops Rampant on a Field of Saxophones."

Artful Dodger

"Yes," said one man to another, "I realize that motoring is a great thing. I used to be sluggish before the motoring craze, but now I'm spry and energetic."

"I didn't know you motored."

"I don't—I dodge."—Public Opinion.

A Silp of the Tongue

Teacher (to pupil discovered chewing gum and slitting carelessly with his feet stretched out): "Please take that gum out of your mouth at once! And put your feet in!"

"She Didn't Ought to Be"

Charlady (to friend): "My! she's that 'taughty! And if there is one thing I can't stand for it's 'taught!'"



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

Springfield, Mass.

IT WAS the day before "Valentine's Day." Christine lingered with the teacher after the children had gone out. When they were alone she said, "Miss R., may I come in early tomorrow morning? I have a valentine for everyone, and I want to put them on the desks before the children come in. You know, there are always a few children who get none, so I want to be sure that every child has one."

The children who wished to do so were allowed to bring to school valentines for their friends, slipping them on the desks just before school began. Christine had noticed in previous years the unhappy look on the faces of some who had not been remembered, and it was her desire to see all happy.

The teacher gladly permitted her to come in early. Next morning she appeared with beaming face. She had not only provided a valentine for everyone, herself included—to divert suspicion as to the donor—but had written each child's name on his valentine before placing it on the desk. Christine's loving thought not only made the children happy, but bore a message to the teacher as well.

Service

WHILE caring for her brother's household, a woman broke a fine china cup which he treasured. On going to a large department store to replace it, she found that the pattern had been discontinued. The manager, seeing her distress, suggested that their buyer on his next trip abroad might take the fragments of the cup and see if one could be obtained at the factory in Europe. Many months later the woman was asked to call at this store, and there she was handed an exact duplicate of the cup, and as an additional surprise the bill covered only its bare cost. Needless to say, she gave this clipping from the Grand Forks (N. D.) Herald, sent in by Mrs. W. A. H., this store continued to receive this woman's patronage and that of many of her friends who learned of this courteous act.

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Scroggins Approves of October

THE October sky arching over Boston Common was so blue and clear that it seemed it never could have been anything except blue and clear. It was early morning, Mr. Scroggins walked briskly and laughed aloud.

He looked at the sky. Then he

the morning breezes and sort of crinkled its nose. As it lay there in the morning, it seemed to smile and smile in the sunshine, and as Mr. Scroggins, Fib and Florrie turned away, they skipped through the leaves with pleasure.

Out across the Common they went again.

They stood under maple trees and elms and lindens, and looked at the leaves of many colors as though they weren't sure that they could be real.

They walked single file, with Mr. Scroggins in the lead, stirring up dry, brown, curling leaves with his little cane.

And as they walked, stopping now and again to enjoy the crisp October air, they were glad.

And Mr. Scroggins finally said, "October is a great idea!"

Fib and Florrie nodded their heads that they agreed with him.

The Three Friends Hopped, Skipped and Strutted Across the Common.

walked faster. Then he looked at the sky again, and stopped and pushed his high hat far back on his head, so that he could see as much sky as possible. Then he drew his breath in, lots of it, and let it out quickly. The breathing made him skip with pleasure. Like a sip of cool, invigorating water from a spring that starts in the hills was the air. Mr. Scroggins sipped a lot of it.

The sparrow chief, flew alongside. He chirped and skipped with delight, shaking his wings as though he were taking a bath in the Frog Pond.

The two friends hopped and skipped along together.

W-h-i-s-a-h-h! And up flew Florrie, the prominent pigeon. She shook her wings and almost skipped.

The three friends hopped, skipped and strutted along over the leaf-strewn grass of the Common.

They stopped under a maple. It was full of golden haze. The leaves were like little sheets of yellow paper and the old tree seemed a bit proud of the sight it made there on the bosom of the earth.

Without a word, the three friends bowed together to the maple as though they were thanking it for something.

They went to the Frog Pond and

Every once in a while they looked at the blue sky and every so often they stopped just to enjoy the October air.

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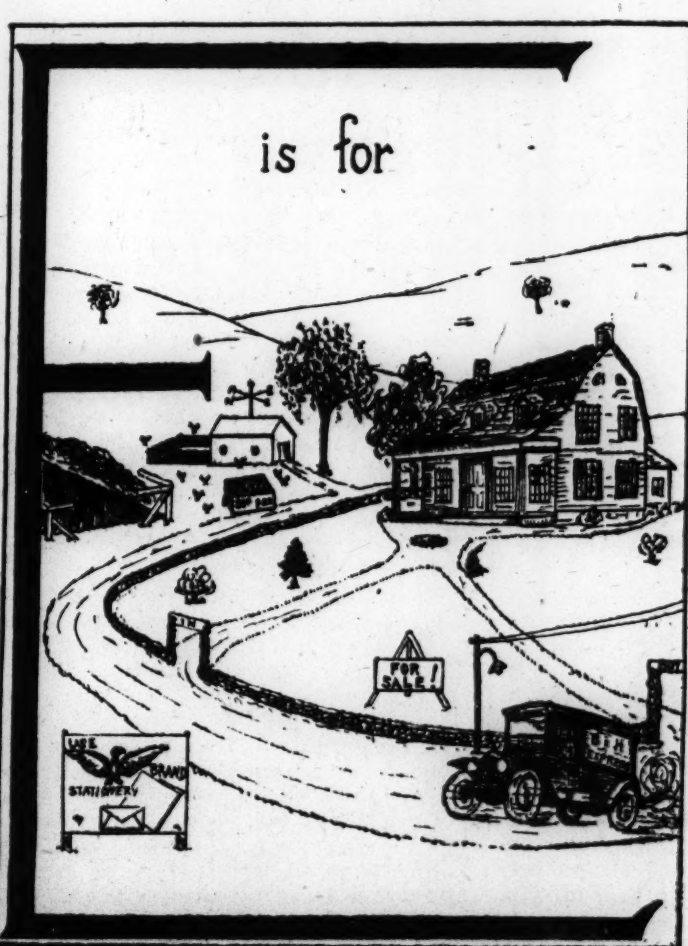
Answers to "Who Knows?"

Answers to questions published Oct. 23:

1. The beaver.
2. Cricket.
3. Alexander Graham Bell.
4. Paris, France.
5. Off the east coast of Africa.
6. Nebraska.

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is for



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Reconsidering the Costs of War

THE announced intention of France and Great Britain to proceed to a settlement of the reparations problem is an international decision of major importance. During the ten years which have elapsed since the armistice many attempts have been made to set the figure of the total indemnity to be paid by the defeated states. The war, however, left them with many complicated economic problems; reconstruction and recovery were difficult and delayed. The allied statesmen have long known that Germany could not pay "the whole cost of the war" but their peoples, staggering under heavy tax burdens, have not wished to listen to this truth. Now, however, in the beginning of the fifth, or so-called standard year of the Dawes plan—which commenced on September 10 last, the decision has been reached to refer again the reparations question to an international committee of experts organized along lines similar to the Dawes Committee of 1924, which proposed the tentative arrangement which is now in operation.

The Dawes Committee experts in 1924 were confronted by a problem of extraordinary complexity. Germany was on the point of financial collapse. The inflation of her currency had been unprecedented. The payments of reparations had been suspended and the outlook was extremely gloomy. The situation was so complicated that it was quite impossible to reach any definite decision on the total amount that Germany would be expected to pay. As the experts said in their report, they did not wish to fix this amount at "so low a figure as would be quite unacceptable to her creditors or unwarrantably favorable to Germany." They also pointed out that to agree upon a definite figure without regard to the economic surplus that Germany would have when she recovered financially would be unwise. Furthermore, there were the difficulties in respect of foreign exchange. How could internal payments which Germany might be able to make be converted into foreign values for the creditor powers without making the German currency unstable?

In the successive reports of the Agent General for Reparations, S. Parker Gilbert not only has described the accomplishment in the execution of the experts' plan but has emphasized the application of the creditor powers to reach definite final settlements, as the experts themselves put it, "as soon as circumstances make this possible." The indications are that in the opinion of Mr. Gilbert and the British and French Cabinets the circumstances referred to are now present.

The dispatches from Paris give figures as to the total payment that the British and French Governments apparently have in thought. These figures are of no great importance. The experts' committee, which will be appointed, will hardly be bound by any specific instructions. The present full annual payment under the Dawes plan is 2,500,000,000 marks a year. That, on the basis of 5 per cent interest and amortization charges, represents a principal value of 42,000,000,000 marks, or \$10,000,000,000. The figure suggested by the Paris dispatch is \$8,000,000,000, which represents some concession from the tentative calculation of the Dawes Committee.

When the American Debt Funding Commission conducted its negotiations with foreign governments and fixed their payments to the United States, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, insisted that the reparations and debt payment were separable. The European governments which share in reparations and which make payments to the United States are not inclined to accept this thesis. France, for example, before she accepts the Mellon-Berenger agreement wishes to know her expectation from Germany. If France is to pay the United States for sixty years, she will wish to receive payment from Germany for the same period. In the dispatches from Europe, therefore, relating to reparations, there are frequent references to the inter-allied debt problem. The conditions of the debt, however, may be postponed until after the experts' report on the terms of the final reparations are known. When this settlement is reached, the debt problem will be greatly simplified. But in its simplified form it will require careful consideration and possible readjustment by the Government of the United States.

Pullmans and Prosperity

AN EMINENT economist once observed that one of the surest means of determining the degree of business activity was to note the volume of Pullman car travel and to compare the relative ease or difficulty experienced in obtaining lower berths. When it was easy to obtain Pullman space, he reasoned that this indicated commercial travel was light, a fact which, in turn, pointed to a recession in business. There is much to commend this simple but ingenious analysis of current conditions, although the country's growing prosperity is converting more and more day-coach travelers into Pullman passengers.

In a recent description of equipment added to its Twentieth Century Limited, the New York

Central Railroad announced that during each month for the past two years the patronage on this train has shown a steady increase, and this in spite of the fact that the extra fare charged is the highest on any of the extra-fare trains operated by the railroad.

If the number of Pullman travelers be an index to national prosperity, there need be no apprehension of the condition of business. Between Boston and New York the extra-fare Merchants Limited of the New Haven Railroad is the most popular train on the line and Pullman space is always difficult to obtain unless advance reservations are made. In the New York-Philadelphia run of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the number of parlor cars on the hourly trains has increased in recent years, while the number of day coaches has decreased. The trend is toward greater luxury in travel, and despite a 50 per cent Pullman surcharge, which accrues to the railroad companies rather than to the Pullman Company, travel in sleeping and parlor cars shows a normal increase annually.

The loss in rail passenger traffic has been largely in the day-coach travel, and although the gain in Pullman business in no way offsets the greater loss in the former, this is a railroad problem and in no way controverts the novel conclusion reached by the economist who based his observations on national prosperity and the condition of business by the number of persons standing in line before the window marked "Pullman." With that line constantly lengthening, it is apparent that luxury articles are in increasing demand.

Naval Friendship

NOW that the Franco-British attempt to find a naval modus vivendi has failed, the next move is being considered. Diplomatic correspondence between European countries and the United States will probably prove nugatory in the actual circumstances. A fresh conference would be untimely, even were the United States likely to agree to it. But certainly it appears advisable, while keeping the door open for eventual discussions, to refrain from any further precipitation. These problems must be discussed calmly. The essential thing is to keep a friendly atmosphere, and it is not believed that the atmosphere is so greatly troubled as certain reports would indicate. Nevertheless, it would probably be the better course to regard the present incident as closed and approach the subject later in normal conditions.

France, for the purpose of finding support for its theories at the preparatory disarmament commission, accepts temporarily the British view. The basis of the bargain is said by the eminent French writer, Pertinax, to be the withdrawal of British criticism of the French system of military conscription to which France traditionally holds and which might be jeopardized by British attacks at Geneva. Moreover, France in latter years has turned its attention to possibilities on the Italian frontier. Unfortunate rivalry in various domains has sprung up between France and Italy, and hopes of a speedy settlement of the disputes, entertained at the beginning of the year, have not been altogether fulfilled. It would be well to dismiss as baseless the malicious rumors which suggest that France and England have an understanding in the air which would enable France to direct its attention elsewhere, and also to dismiss the suggestion of any Franco-British accord in the Mediterranean. But it does remain true that France would resist a fresh attempt to place it entirely on the same naval footing as Italy.

Roughly, the Franco-British thesis is to regulate the construction of larger cruisers and submarines, while the American thesis would provide for a general limitation. The United States, without multiple coaling stations, cannot afford to agree to a multiplication of smaller vessels, and would, by means of fixing the total tonnage, oblige navies employing many smaller units to offer compensation in the shape of a corresponding reduction of the number of larger vessels. From the French viewpoint, the discussion for the restriction of the smaller units would have for result an unpleasant debate with Italy; for, while Italy would insist on equality, France points out that its overseas possessions, vastly superior to those of Italy, give it the right to a higher standard. It will be seen that with the greatest good faith and good will the problem is extremely complicated, and it is not easy to determine what shall be the next move. The effort at mutual comprehension is obviously the first requisite.

Education for Industry

THREE hundred years ago one of the greatest of English statesmen said that a people could be happy under any system of government, provided it were well administered. Without accepting this statement in all its implications, it is safe to say that a great deal of the energy which is devoted to discussing the theoretical superiority of one form of social and industrial organization over another might perhaps be sometimes more profitably employed in bringing any present proved form of organization to as high a pitch of efficiency as it can reach. The general temper of the Trades Union Congress at Swansea, with other points of evidence, has shown that this is a fact which is now beginning to be appreciated; and it is only another aspect of the same realization which is illustrated by the finding of the Balfour Committee on Industry and Trade, that the future of British industry depends not so much on political change as on the acquisition of able and properly trained men. It is not the machine that matters so much as it is the man who runs it.

Concerning the higher branches of organization and research, this is a proposition that would be readily admitted; but it is not always remembered that it is equally true of practically every grade of industrial employment; there is indeed scarcely any job of so mechanical a nature as to render intelligence and training of no account.

In this connection the educational plans of the City of Sheffield are extremely significant; for they propose the opening of a technical

school of a kind hitherto unknown in England. It will be in part designed to furnish a steady flow of students for the applied science degrees of the local university, and it is hoped that later some of these students will be able to do research work of high practical value. But this will be only the less important branch of the activities of the proposed school; principally it will be concerned to provide a body of men likely, not so much to add to the world's store of technical knowledge, as to be capable of applying to the needs of local industry the knowledge already available. It is hoped that the local Chamber of Commerce will send representatives to assist in the drawing up of the curriculum, so that the education given may be of the maximum industrial value; and it is intended that special emphasis shall be placed upon the chemistry of the metals used in the Sheffield trades.

It will not be the aim of the new school to manufacture captains of industry, though what its by-products may turn out to be no one can tell. It is, however, confidently expected that an army of skilled workers who will bring Sheffield industry to its maximum efficiency will be trained therein. The experiment will be followed with much interest; if successful, it might lead to a national development that could exert a highly beneficial effect on British trade as a whole.

Why Are Book Reviewers?

WHILE authors write and publishers publish, there will be reviewers to inform the reading public about new books, and critics of the reviewers to comment, usually adversely, on the way they do it. Assuming that there was only one new book, one potential reader, and one reviewer, there would no doubt be a unanimity of opinion about reviewing. Assuming two books, two readers and two reviewers, the reading public would begin to disagree about the reviewers. One has only to think in terms of three books, three readers and three reviewers to see how unsurprising it is that book reviewing has become nowadays a frequent and almost inextinguishable topic of discussion and suggestion. There is a distinction drawn between the "reviewer," who is held to be of a lower order of those who write about books, and the "critic," who is held to be of a higher order. One of the common criticisms of the reviewer is that he thinks himself a critic; another is that he thinks himself a wit.

These charges—that reviewers have fallen into the "deplorable habit of mistaking themselves for critics," and that instead of concerning themselves with the book, they are "always aiming at wit"—were recently formulated, with others, by members of the Library Association in England meeting in hopeful attempt to improve reviewing from the point of view of librarians. The reviewers, it appears, do not tell the librarians what they want to know about the books. But the librarians were not agreed as to what a librarian wants to know. One, for example, wanted quotations. Another suggested that the reviewer make the same kind of a report that the publisher's reader makes to the publisher after reading the book in manuscript. Another wanted to know "what qualifications the author had for writing the book, why he exists as an author, and what he adds to the sum total of human and spiritual experience and knowledge."

In view of the considerable number of books and authors that he must needs consider in a limited time, this is a large order for the average book reviewer; and whenever he filled it he would not be unjustified in thinking himself a critic. But the larger company of those who will read his review are not librarians. Books are written and read with pleasure that add little to the sum total of human experience and knowledge; the reviewer who weighed it would need a delicacy of perception comparable to those ingenious instruments of precision that exact savants use in their laboratories. There are many readers in this larger public who would be more interested in such reports as are made by the publisher's reader; but these reports often mislead the publisher himself. One may say with reasonable confidence that what everybody wants to know is whether the book—light or profound, fictional or nonfictional—will interest him; that the best any reviewer can do is to set forth whether it interests somebody else. And this he must first of all do in a way that interests his own editor, whose point of view is sometimes as different from that of a librarian as any point of view can be.

Fortunately, the reviewers appreciate these conditions and bear up under criticism. For without them, how would the potential reader know anything at all about most of the new books?

Random Ramblings

Vermont Yankees are moving off the old home farms and Finns are moving on. The Finn is hard working and thrifty; so is the Vermont Yankee. Mr. Coolidge, himself a Vermont Yankee who didn't stay on the farm, might explain the seeming paradox.

That blacksmith who has forged and anvil rigged on a truck and who tours the countryside shoeing horses seems to have excellent claim to the honored title "journeyman blacksmith."

Appraisals of the "new Tammany" in recent books confirm the opinion that the tiger does not change his stripes any more readily than the leopard his spots.

Registration figures all over the United States indicate that not only is the silent vote to be heard on Nov. 6, but also it is going to be vociferous.

The real question is not "Are you for or against prohibition?" but "Are you for or against liquor?"

Many a motorist knows that the roughest way around is often the shortest way home.

"Airplane goods, submarine prices" reads the sign in the up-to-date merchant's window.

Baseball draws much of its brilliance from sand-lot diamonds.

A Day With the President

THE President of the United States is a busy man. He has to be. Directing the destiny and executive policies of more than 100,000,000 people is the herculean task which he voluntarily assumes when he moves into the White House, the executive mansion of the Nation, with an office force of thirty-odd clerks and directors, a coterie of servants and a corporal's guard at every threshold.

The President is probably the most harassed executive in existence. His time is not his own. He is at once the public mouthpiece and the public vehicle, to be talked to, at and for, or ridden at pleasure. When he retires into the seclusion of the forest, the world insists on blazing a beaten path to his front door. When he visits some city the streets were thronged with the curious. He is one of the most important executives in the world, yet he is upbraided and commended in the same breath, ridiculed and praised, crowned and uncrowned.

The Capitol City is the mecca of tourists, the natural camping place of conventions and of association gatherings, the playground for lobbyists, the meeting place of politicians and lawyers, famed and unfamed, the battle ground of national and international affairs, the arena of press agents, the whirlpool of politics, and the local broadcasting station of the Nation's business.

People coming to Washington want at least a passing glimpse of the President. Those with political affiliations must shake hands with him. Every man, woman or child who has gained favorable notice in the public press, and become a national celebrity, seeks an audience with him. Foreign dignitaries and lesser notables, by virtue of their international position, are entitled to an audience.

His desk work alone occupies a great portion of his time. Appointments to offices in Washington and to governmental positions throughout the country, and to the diplomatic and consular service, the army, navy and marine corps, comprise a large portion of the Chief Executive's desk work, but more time is consumed in arriving at such recommendations, for he is constantly conferring with innumerable hosts of men and women about such appointments. The various executive departments in Washington, employing some 60,000, are constantly evolving some business matter which requires the President's consideration. Congressmen and senators are constantly conferring with him concerning matters relating to constituents, proposing legislation or discussing bills under consideration by both houses. Heads of associations and federations are constantly urging upon him some new legislation or discussing matters pertaining to business interests throughout the land.

Cabinet meetings and talks with press representatives consume parts of two days in every week, while every new project with a national scope or of state-wide interest is brought to the President's attention. In fact, so great is the demand upon the Chief Executive's time that one marvels that he can accomplish anything like all that is demanded of him in twenty-four hours.

Yet, when we examine the President's daily routine, we find it quite orderly and arranged in a strictly systematic manner. Every affair of business requiring his attention is dispatched with clocklike precision. A schedule of engagements informs him what he has to do each minute and hour of the day. To his secretary falls the task of budgeting the President's official time, and this schedule is rigidly adhered to.

The President breakfasts at eight, lunches at one, and dines at seven, except on formal dinner occasions, which are always at eight. He usually gets into his swivel chair in his private office in the west wing of the White House along about 9 o'clock in the morning, looks over his urgent mail, and then sees people from about 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. About 12:30 the President has to see a great many people who want to pay their respects. While many people entertain the idea that these daily visits are public, all visits are really by card or by letter, and when crowds go through in groups of fifty to one hundred or more, they all have to be accounted for by somebody who can be depended upon. Watchful guards constantly weed out the unknown, undesirable and suspicious characters from the ranks.

Even this handshaking with the President is systematized. On a certain Thursday recently the President shook hands with 1220 persons by actual count. This hectic handshaking task was accomplished in the short space of twenty-eight minutes, with the aid of a staff of

expert guards who know how to officiate at such functions in record time. It is interesting to study the crowds of handshakers that call to pay their respects to the Chief Executive.

Fifteen minutes or a half hour before the allotted time, small groups of men and women will congregate in front of the executive offices, and shortly before the hour arrives, the White House policemen line up these small knots into coherent lines. At a signal they enter the door of the executive offices two abreast, each vouching for as they pass, congregating on the inside in bodies four and five abreast, moving onward toward the President's private office and reception room, where they are again divided and enter one by one, shaking hands with the President as they pass through.

"My goodness!" exclaims someone, "I hardly saw him." But time is all-important, and it is impossible for the President to meet strangers and give them more than a handshake, however brief, or to discuss any question with them, or to hold animated and prolonged conversation, where hundreds or even a thousand may be waiting for the same privilege. Indeed, this handshaking privilege is accorded really to a very few of the hundred million who live in the United States and who annually visit the Nation's capital.

In fact, the President's time is so precious and there are so many pressing matters of importance coming up all the time that his engagements are practically limited not only to public questions, but to the most pressing vital public questions, upon which he is required to take action. Fortunately, very little of his time is taken up with diplomats, who transact their business with the Secretary of State, but when necessary part of the afternoon is allotted for receiving them at the White House.

The President not only sees Senators and Congressmen every day, cabinet officers, heads of executive departments and of independent government establishments, but also many private individuals. Formal dinners occur once or twice a week. Every Tuesday and Friday at 10:30 a. m. there is a cabinet meeting, and after adjournment the President sees the cabinet officers, commencing with the Secretary of State, in their regular order of constitutional rank. Every Tuesday and Friday he sees newspaper correspondents, when national and international affairs are discussed.

The President does not see many people in the afternoon, unless he sends for them. This gives him an opportunity to look over the mail and answer his personal correspondence, which alone is a very heavy task, so that after luncheon the remainder of the day is generally spent with his secretarial staff answering his mail correspondence. An average of 2000 pieces of mail is received at the White House every day of the year, and of these the President's private and urgent mail runs as high as 300 pieces daily.

Sometimes the White House is flooded with form letters, such as a sackful of mail containing about 5000 individual letters urging the President to attend the joint annual convention of the United States Good Roads Association at Savannah, Ga. This sackful of mail was the largest for volume on a single subject of any received at the White House in recent years. The President was, of course, unable to answer the letters personally and requested the Boy Scout Executive and the Superintendent of Schools of Savannah to express his thanks and appreciation for the invitations.

Just the same, it is surprising how many things must have his personal attention, not only of a private, but also of an official nature, and during sessions of Congress he is constantly receiving bills passed for his signature or his veto, all of which must be given thorough consideration. Moreover, all appointments and resignations require his attention. He also nominates appointees to the diplomatic and consular service and sends the lists to the Senate. All recommendations of the United States Tariff Commission pass through his hands and require earnest deliberation on his part.

A message has to be delivered at every session of Congress, which requires an enormous amount of time and energy in assembling data and discussing public questions with high officials and in authority before the speech is framed. He is also called upon to be present at a great many meetings of national societies and events. F. E. K.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

David Starr Jordan Speaks

DAVID STARR JORDAN is the leading citizen of the Pacific Coast. He has been the leader of the movement for international peace in this country. We do not know whether he is a Republican or a Democrat, but we do know that he speaks with conviction and from information about government. He is for Hoover for President; and he knows why, and tells why in this letter: "Never since Lincoln have we had an opportunity to elect a man of such high ideals with the skill to make them good. Mr. Hoover, indeed, has never failed in any effort undertaken by him, provided success depended in any great degree on himself. To all tasks which engage his attention he brings a singleness of purpose and loftiness of ideal rarely equaled. The more intimate phases of his extremely lovable character are only slowly revealed, except to those who work under or with him. Thousands of these, the world over, are his declared worshippers. Austere he may at times appear, often merely to hide his extreme tenderness of heart, occasionally to reprove incompetence or selfishness. "As one of the greatest engineers, he resigned a salary of \$100,000 a year, the maximum in his profession, and returned home in the hope of being able to serve his country in a public capacity. As President of the United States he will devote all his energies to advancing the material, moral and spiritual well-being of the whole people. To the consideration of our vital international relations he will contribute a degree of understanding and influence unknown to any other candidate ever presented for our highest office. With unusual modesty and self-restraint, he never boasts nor guarantees achievement beforehand; but the record of his past career gives abundant promise for the future. Not to enlist the abilities of this man, now, would seem to me a national tragedy, even a world calamity."

A remarkable tribute from a man who knows what Hoover has done and who knows well the versatile and able man he is.—Post-Standard (Syracuse, N. Y.).

Governor Smith's Appointments

BUSINESS men have been asking what course Alfred E. Smith would take in his appointments, as, for instance, to the Supreme Court bench, if he were elected President. It is a most important question, because it has always been the Democratic idea that their theories could be carried out if they could get a sympathetic majority on the Supreme Court, hence the number of justices not being limited by the Constitution of the United States.

There is no fair way of testing Governor Smith except by scrutiny of his appointments as Governor of New York State. Of thirty justices of the New York State Supreme Court, twenty-nine are Democrats and one is a Republican. This does not indicate the full court, but those justices who have been appointed by the governors in Smith's four terms and Nathan L. Miller's single term. The one Republican was appointed by Miller, and thirteen of the remainder are Democrats who replaced Republicans in vacancies caused by death or resignation.

Election of judges is provided in the New York Constitution, and in several cases, Smith's appointments have been Democrats who ran for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court and were decisively turned down by the voters. It would be difficult to find in the whole forty-eight states of the Union a more flagrant instance of the gerrymandering of the courts of justice. What would not

President Smith do to the United States Supreme Court if he could get his nominations through the Senate?

What is true of the New York Supreme Court in the matter of appointments by the Governor is true of the State of California. Out of fifty-two judicial appointments to the State Court of Claims, Court of General Sessions, County Courts, City Court of New York, special county judges, surrogates, etc., where the appointment was made by the Governor, there are just two Republicans, five in less important posts whose politics are not given, and all the rest are Democrats. There may be instances where so far it is impossible to trace a case where the Governor has not replaced a Republican by a Democrat unless constitutionally prevented.

This is in a state, moreover, where the Bar Association has always maintained, in spite of its political complexion, that a judge who had completed his term should be renominated irrespective of politics. If that is not the Tammany machine working through the Governor of the State, what is?—Barron's Weekly.

The Secret of the Psalms

THE secret of the Psalms lies in the fact that they spring from the constant realization that everything in the universe and in the fortunes of men is dependent on God's will, and must finally fulfill His purpose. These ancient poets offer us a striking contrast to their modern successors. It would seem that nowadays men seek the inspiration of their verse by turning their thoughts upon themselves to be absorbed in reflecting on their own sensations, their own sorrows, their own perplexities, or their own triumphs. Their eyes are turned entirely to the little things of their human experience, and everything is judged in its relation to themselves. It is not so with the Psalmists. The central theme of life for them is God, and His praise is their joy. Their customary refrain is:

I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills,
From whence cometh my help.
My help cometh from the Lord,
Which made heaven and earth.

—The (London) Times.

Not With Liquor

DAVID B. ROBERTSON, high official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, declares that any candidate who appeals to the working people of the country on a wet platform will receive a setback. "The support of the railroad brotherhoods cannot be bought with liquor," he says.

Prof. Henry Farnam, in his letter to John J. Raskob, prominent member of the association and now Democratic national chairman, called attention to the fact that this same brotherhood years ago, for its own sake and for the safety of the traveling public, went on record against booze. That action was a comforting assurance to the public that whatever other hazards they ran on fast express trains, they would not risk anything from the drink-muddled brains of train operatives.

In conflict with this appropriate attitude, there are high officials of railroads now affiliated with movements aimed at prohibition. These same officials doubtless would dismiss promptly any of their employees found drinking, while at the same time striving to restore those conditions which at one time imperiled as gravely the safety of trains. To grade citizenship is not always easy, but contrasts like this seem to suggest some sort of a measuring stick.—The (Harrisburg, Pa.) Patriot.